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ABSTRACT

The 1989 census data for the state of Kentucky reveals that African American children are more than twice as likely to be poor as White children, three times more likely to grow up in a single parent family than White children, and twice as likely as White children to live in a home that is rented as opposed to owned. The data also show that the African Americans' per capita income is only 65 percent that of Whites. This report, focusing on Kentucky's African American children and their families, analyzes trend data and presents statistics in five areas of concern: health, out-of-home placements, education, employment, and housing. It suggests actions to improve the status of African American children and families at the family, community, and governmental levels. Data sheets are also provided covering 1990 census data, 1992 vital statistics, and indicator trend data for each county within the state possessing the most African American households as well as in area development districts. (GLR)

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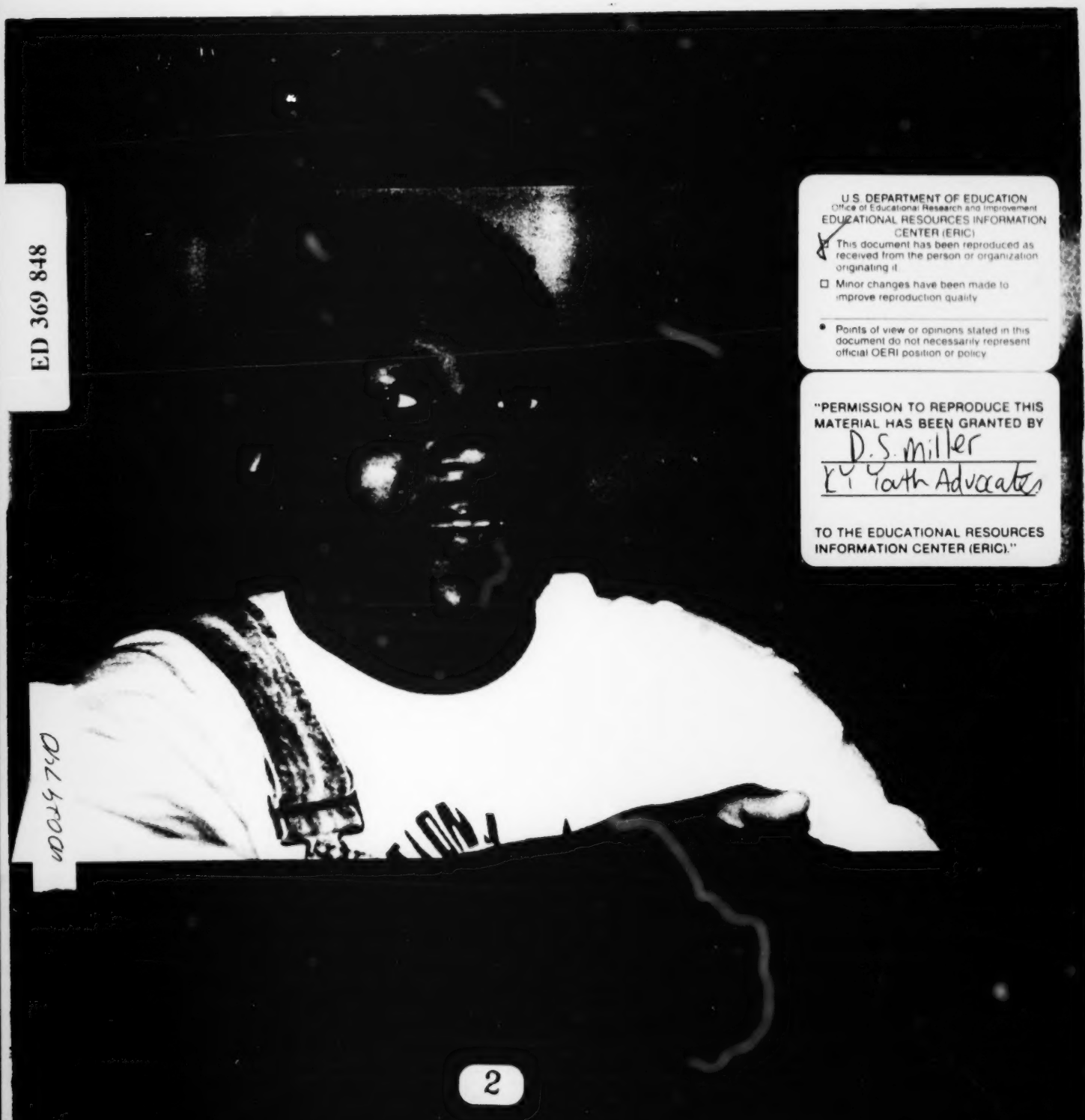

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EVENING THE ODDS:

Taking Action for Kentucky's African American Children and Their Families

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January 17, 1994

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Two reports served as models for this document. The first, "Facing the Facts," was prepared by the Children's Defense Fund - Ohio. The second, "Progress and Peril: Black Children in America," is from The Black Community Crusade for Children (BCCC) coordinated by the Children's Defense Fund, Washington, D.C. (For more information about these groups call 1-800-ASK-BCCC.)

Under the Kentucky KIDS COUNT contract, the Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville provided much of the data which we included in this report.

We appreciate the invaluable assistance we received in preparing this report. In particular, we would like to thank Teresa Partee, a graduate student at the Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville. Teresa was responsible for collecting most of the data and developing many of the initial ideas incorporated in this document.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the African American persons who agreed to be interviewed for this document and those who read the report prior to its release. The information we gained from these persons was of great importance to us in portraying the circumstances of Kentucky's African American population.

Funding for this report and other activities of the Kentucky KIDS COUNT Consortium is provided through a grant from **The Annie E. Casey Foundation** in Greenwich, Connecticut. The grant to the Kentucky Consortium is part of the Casey Foundation's national KIDS COUNT effort to publicize the needs of children, influence budget and program decisions, and monitor state and local performance for children.

Dear Concerned Citizen:

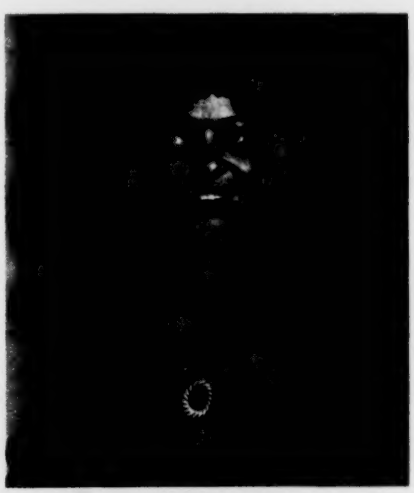
As I helped prepare this report I found myself wearing several hats, each reflecting a different aspect of my life. As an educator and parent, I am aware of the many challenges, obstacles, and pressures that the young people of Kentucky face daily. As an African American, I am also aware of the disparities of status between African American and white families. As an Associate Professor of Nursing at Berea College, I see the bright faces of eager African American students, many of whom have endured tough times in order to secure greater opportunities in life. As the Children's Defense Fund documented, **African American children and families are currently facing one of the worst crises since slavery. In Kentucky**, 47 percent of our African American children live in poverty.

The information in this report illustrates the critical dilemmas of many African American families in Kentucky. We have taken special pains to highlight some of the successful ways these problems can be ameliorated. We hope our recommendations will provide a starting point in combating some of these longstanding dilemmas.

I write this letter to ask you to begin taking action at one or more of three levels. First, you can help African American children and their families through your donations or by volunteering to participate in a mentoring program operated by one of the many community organizations that focus on helping African American children and families. Secondly, perhaps you will see unmet needs in this report which will prompt you to develop a new program to empower young African Americans and their families. And finally, you may become an advocate encouraging better funding for the government programs that help African American children and families. We can no longer accept the complacency adopted by so many members of our communities or assume that these problems will be taken care of by someone else. The time to take action is now.

Sincerely,

Betty H. Olinger, Ed.D., R.N.



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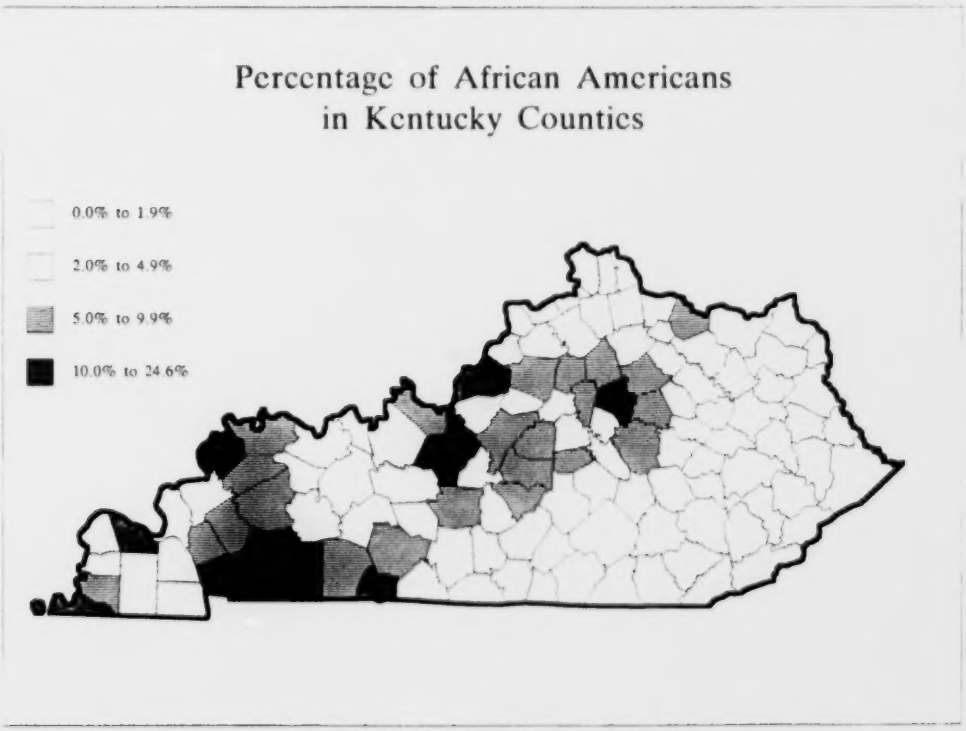
INTRODUCTION

The Kentucky KIDS COUNT Consortium has spent the past three years gathering, analyzing, and reporting data concerning all children in Kentucky. This report, however, focuses specifically on Kentucky's African American children and their families.

Census data gathered in 1989 indicate that 7 percent of Kentucky's total population is African American. The same source reports that 9 percent of children in Kentucky are African American. While African Americans are dispersed throughout the state, 78 percent of Kentucky's African American children live in only 11 of the state's 120 counties. In 29 Kentucky counties there are no, or virtually no African American children. The map below indicates what percent of the population in each Kentucky county is African American.



"The dismal picture that is painted in this report reflects a long standing problem which has existed in the African American community for years. It is time that we stop gathering data and proceed with a solution to address the problem."

Darryl T. Owens
Jefferson County
Commissioner

By far, the two most compelling -- and most often cited -- statistics on African Americans in the state are that **47 percent of Kentucky's African American children are poor, and 59 percent of African American families with children are headed by single parents.** The odds for African American children in Kentucky are not good. Currently in Kentucky:

- African American children are more than twice as likely to be poor as white children;
- African American children are almost three times more likely to grow up in a single parent family than white children;
- African American children are twice as likely as white children to live in a home that is rented as opposed to owned; and
- African Americans' per capita income is only 65 percent that of whites.

This report analyzes data concerning African Americans to determine upward and downward trends. The document presents compelling and in some cases alarming statistics in five areas of concern: health, out-of-home placements, education, employment, and housing. It suggests actions to improve the status of African American children and families in Kentucky at three levels: family, community, and government.

Throughout this book, we tell stories to highlight personal experiences, opinions, and current promising programs. This report provides such alarming data that we cannot imagine anyone being complacent about the circumstances under which African American children are living. Nor can these conditions be justified. This report was designed to heighten awareness of the situation and initiate a problem solving process within our communities and the state as a whole.

WHAT IF AFRICAN AMERICAN CHILDREN FACED THE SAME ODDS AS WHITE CHILDREN?

If African American families and their children faced the same odds as white families and children, in Kentucky each year:

- 19,362 fewer African American children would live in poverty;
- 43 fewer African American infants would die before their first birthday;
- 772 fewer African American babies would be born to mothers who did not receive early prenatal care;
- 2,630 fewer African American babies would be born to unmarried women;
- 306 fewer African American babies would be born to mothers under 18 years of age;
- 15,852 fewer African American families with children would be headed by single parents;
- 879 fewer 16-19 year old African Americans would be unemployed; and
- 602 fewer African American children would live in out-of-home placements.

(Concept adapted from **Progress and Peril: Black Children in America** by the Black Community Crusade for Children. Kentucky data are based on information taken from the 1990 Census, the 1992 Vital Statistics report, and a 1993 Kentucky Department for Social Services report.)

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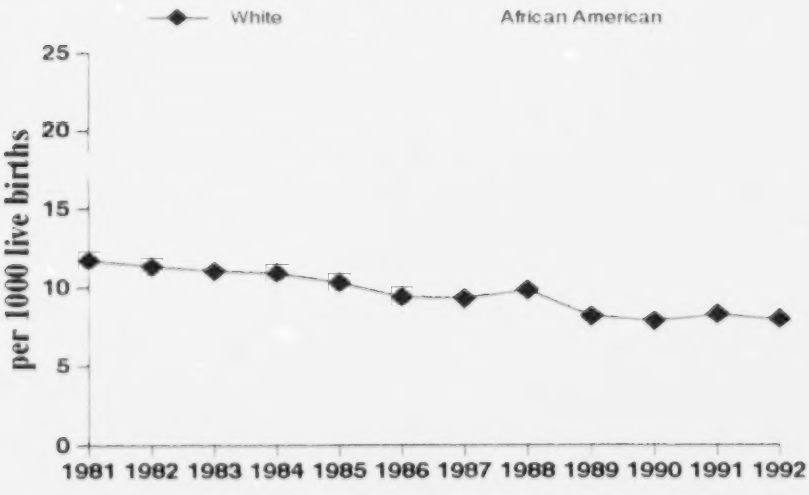
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Infant Mortality Rate Improves But African Americans Are Still Behind

African American infants are almost twice as likely to die in their first year of life as are white infants. The infant mortality rate reflects the number of babies who die during their first year of life per 1,000 live births. Many factors are related to infant mortality rates. Two of the most commonly cited are: (1) lack of early prenatal care provided to pregnant women, and (2) the care that babies receive immediately after birth and throughout their first year of life. Research suggests that women who receive early prenatal care have healthier babies, reducing the risk of infant mortality.

Figure 1 shows the infant mortality rates for African Americans and whites from 1981 to 1992. The infant mortality rate for African Americans in 1981 was 17.9 per 1,000 live births and in 1992, was 14.7. The infant mortality rate for whites were 11.7 and 8.0 per 1,000 live births for the years 1981 and 1992 respectively.

Figure 1: Infant Mortality Rates by Race 1981-1992



Source: Center for Urban & Economic Research, University of Louisville

Low birthweight has a major influence on infant mortality. African American women are more likely than white women to give birth to babies weighing less than 5.5 pounds. Recent national studies seem to show that this tendency among African American women to have smaller babies is not totally explained by either income or education levels.

African Americans Receive Less Early Prenatal Care Than Whites

Early prenatal care (provided in the first trimester of pregnancy) is essential for healthy babies. Studies have shown that early prenatal care reduces the risk of low birthweight babies, premature labor, and infant mortality.

"Essentially, our children need to be strengthened within the context of programs that work to strengthen the whole family."

Dr. Roz Harris
Professor of Sociology
University of Kentucky

RESOURCE MOTHERS: A PROGRAM FOR PREGNANT AND PARENTING TEENS

One program that is helping to alleviate the problems of infant mortality, low birthweight, and other health and social problems related to adolescent pregnancy is the Resource Mother Program provided by local health departments. By January 1994 the program will be available in 60 of Kentucky's 120 counties. Resource Mothers' employees visit pregnant and parenting teens at home and assist with the non-medical dimensions of pregnancy and child rearing. These resource mothers are experienced professionals or paraprofessionals. Efforts are made to match clients and Resource Mothers' employees by race. The resource mothers encourage pregnant women to attend prenatal care appointments and provide child rearing advice for the child's first two years of life.

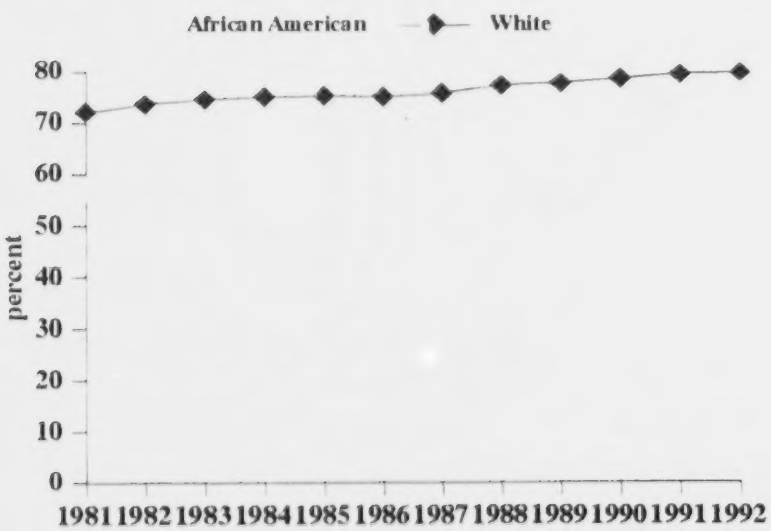
The following is an excerpt from a letter a Resource Mothers' client wrote to the Lexington-Fayette County Health Department. The people served by this Fayette County program are 71 percent African American.

"I would like to thank the Health Department for their employees and for the dedication from Kathy Eberhart, my nurse, for coming to my house and talking with me about prenatal care. And if it wasn't for Kathy Eberhart, I would not have had my healthy baby boy. Because she told my Mom to call U.K. [hospital] because it wasn't normal for me not feeling the baby kick. So U.K. had admitted me in and the doctors told my Mom and Dad if I had waited two hours later, the baby wouldn't be alive today. I want to thank God for bringing Kathy Eberhart to my house that day."

While the percentages of both African Americans and whites receiving early prenatal care have increased in the last ten years, African American women are still less likely to begin care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Over three-fourths of pregnant whites (79.8 percent) received early prenatal care in 1992, compared to less than two-thirds of pregnant African Americans (64.5 percent). As Figure 2 suggests, this gap between African American and white pregnant women receiving early prenatal care has not reduced over the last decade in Kentucky.

While prenatal care is more available now than ten years ago, some subtle barriers, including education about pregnancy, access to clinics, and personal shame, still stand in the way of receiving care during pregnancy. Lack of transportation prevents some low income Kentuckians from securing health services. According to Kentucky's 1990 census information, in housing units occupied by white persons, 10.1 percent have no vehicle. By comparison, in housing units occupied by African Americans, 31.2 percent have no vehicle (more than three times as many as whites).

Figure 2: Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race in Kentucky 1981 -1992



Source: Center for Urban & Economic Research, University of Louisville

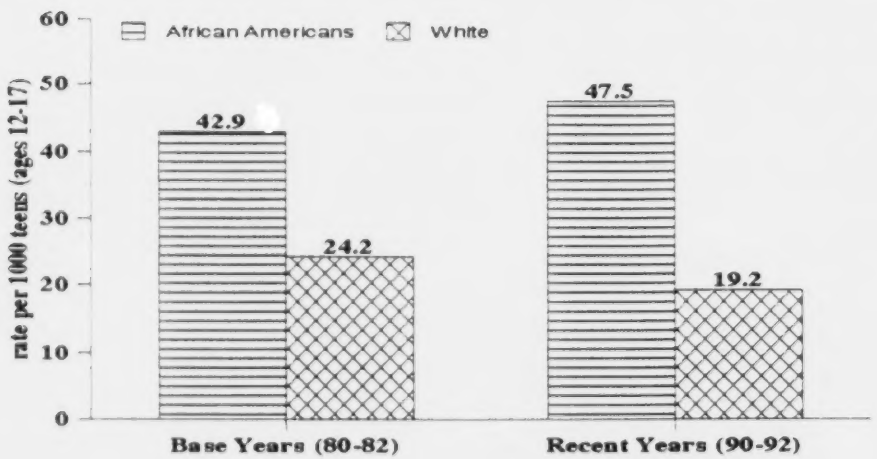
Teen Birth Rate Rises for African Americans

Teens who give birth risk their health and the health of their children. Health experts warn that pregnancy complications are much more common for teen mothers than for mothers age 20 and older. Additionally, the chances of having a low birthweight baby are increased for a teen mother. Low birthweight babies who survive have a greater chance of brain damage, slow growth, and nervous system problems.

The teen birth rate (the number of births per 1,000 teens) in Kentucky for African Americans is more than double that for whites. As Figure 3 shows, for the most recent years, 1990-92, the African American teen birth rate for 12 to 17 year olds in Kentucky is 47.5 births per 1,000 teens. The white teen birth rate is 19.2 for the same three year period.

As the graph below indicates, the **African American teen birth rate has risen in the last decade while the white teen birth rate has fallen.** The white teen birth rate declined 21 percent (from 24.2 to 19.2 per 1,000) from the 1980-82 period to the 1990-92 period. The African American teen birth rate increased 11 percent (from 42.9 to 47.5 per 1,000) in the same time period.

Figure 3: Kentucky's Teen Birth Rates, Ages 12-17 by Race



Source: Center for Urban & Economic Research, University of Louisville

OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT

African American Children Are Over-Represented in Foster Care and Other Placements

According to the Kentucky Department of Social Services, as of July 1993, 3,564 children were in out-of-home care including foster homes, private child care facilities, group homes, and others. Twenty-four percent, or 851 of these children are African American.

Of the 524 Kentucky children awaiting adoption, 33 percent are African American. These figures are astounding, particularly since Kentucky's African American population makes up only 9 percent of the total child population.

The large number of African American children in out-of-home placements may reflect the economic situation of many of Kentucky's African American families. Another possible explanation for so many African American children in out-of-home care may lie in the fact that many African American children come from single parent families who are particularly subject to the stresses and strains that may lead to a child's removal. Some national experts suggest that some courts and social service agencies are quicker to remove African American children than white children from their homes in cases of abuse and neglect. African American parents -- who are more likely to be poor -- are also more likely to have inadequate legal representation in court, resulting in their children being removed from their homes.

ONE SOLUTION: THE BLACK ADOPTION PROGRAM

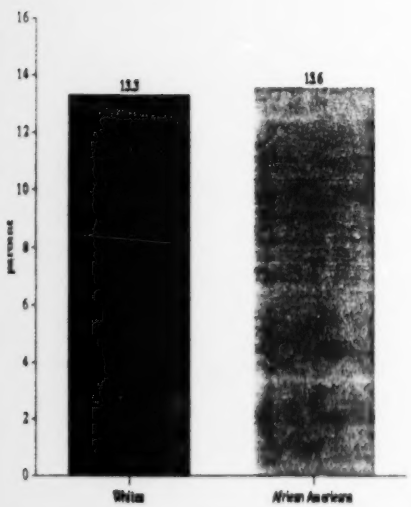
The Louisville Urban League operates the Black Adoption Program (BAP) in conjuction with Kentucky One Church One Child. From 1989 to 1992, BAP noted a 100 percent increase in the number of special needs children placed and a 170 percent increase in the number of African American families approved for adoption. BAP uses many strategies in their attempt to decrease the number of African American children awaiting adoption. For example, as a direct result of the roller skating party for 35 children and 20 familues held on August 29, 1992, one family met and adopted a sibling group of three youngsters. (a 14 month old girl, a two and a half year old boy, and a three and a half year old boy). In addition, two other children were placed and four adoptive or foster families pledged their support for new adoptive or foster families.

EDUCATION

The Dropout Rate: No Real Difference by Race

The dropout rates for African American and white students in Kentucky are not appreciably different. As the chart in Figure 4 shows, according to 1990 U.S. Census data, the percentage of black teens, 16-19 years old, who have not graduated from high school and are not enrolled in school is 13.6. The figure for white teens is 13.3 percent. Data on dropout rates collected by the Kentucky Department of Education are not kept by race, explaining why the most recent data available was from the 1990 census.

Figure 4: School Dropouts in Kentucky by Race



Source: Center for Urban & Economic Research, University of Louisville

Tracking and Ability Grouping

While there is little disparity between African American and white dropout rates, other trends in education for which fewer hard statistics are available suggest some racial disparity. National studies show that African American students are more likely than whites to be placed in special education classes and less likely than whites to be placed in gifted and talented classes. For example, at one elementary school in Jefferson County, African American students, who made up nine percent of the total enrollment, accounted for 89 percent of all students in the lower track classes. African American students are also disproportionately more likely to be subjected to practices such as suspension, expulsion, and corporal punishment.

Current government policies contribute to inequitable retention and treatment of students by not mandating data collection by race for monitoring purposes. While the Office of Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education randomly

"Students must be taught that "smart" is good. Black children are as sharp as any children of any race on earth."

Reverend Doctor William Summers III
President, Kentucky Interfaith Community

"When I was a child, we had tracking of sorts but there was not as much class conscienciousness as there is now. If you were smart, you were grouped with other academically talented students. Your family income or where you lived was not part of the equation."

Dr. Madeline Maupin Hicks
Louisville Activist and Dentist

LIFTING CHILDREN UP: FROM THEIR ABCs TO THEIR COLLEGE DEGREES

The Lincoln Foundation, located in Louisville, established The Educational Opportunity Scholarship Fund. This scholarship program targets children (primarily minority) who are at "high risk" of not finishing high school or going on to college. The program begins funding children in preschool, continues through four years of college and covers all educational expenses, except a minimal contribution by the family. Children sought by the program are "average" in terms of ability, neither "gifted" nor "slow." For more information on the Educational Opportunity Scholarship, call the Lincoln Foundation at 502-585-4733.

selects school districts throughout the nation to analyze treatment and placement equity, this data should be collected every year in all Kentucky school districts so that educational practices and placements can be monitored for equity.

College Enrollment and Graduation

According to the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, state-supported universities had a total student enrollment of 93,142 in the fall of 1992. Of that number, 5,553 (or 6 percent) students were African American. This is not particularly disturbing data since African Americans make up 7 percent of Kentucky's college age population. What is disturbing however, is that only 3.7 percent of degrees awarded to in-state residents between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1992 went to African American students. While African American students enroll in higher education institutions in proportional numbers, they are less likely to complete their degree programs and therefore, less likely to reap the full rewards of a college education.

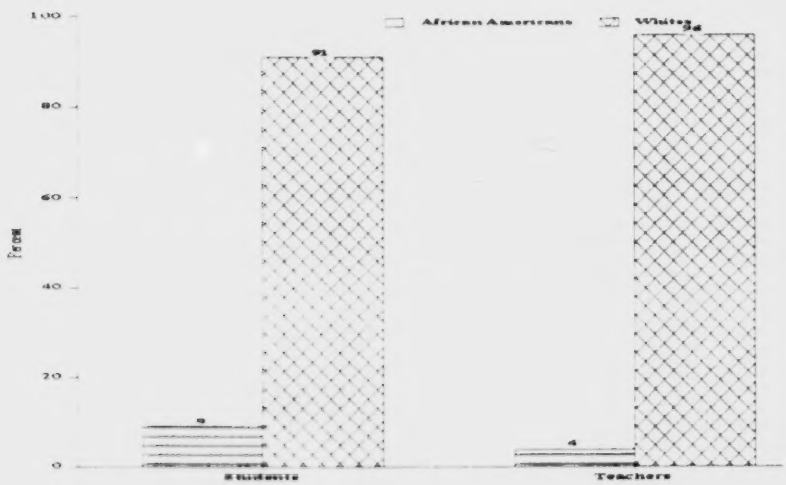
The Shortage of African American Teachers

A significant problem with the educational system of Kentucky, affecting not only African American children, but also white children, is the number of African American teachers. According to the University of Louisville, Center for Urban and Economic Research and, as Figure 5 indicates, only 4 percent (or 2,465) of teachers in Kentucky

schools in 1989 were African American, while 9 percent of the students were African American in the 1991-92 school year.

It is important that African American students have role models and mentors in their schools. It is also important that white students be exposed to African Americans in

Figure 5: Kentucky Students and Teachers by Race



Source: Center for Urban & Economic Research, University of Louisville

$800,000 FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN TEACHERS

To help increase the number of African American teachers in the state, Senator Gerald Neal helped secure the passage of a bill that appropriated $400,000 for the fiscal year 1992-93 and another $400,000 in 93-94 for the purpose of recruiting and training teachers of color. Summerbridge, located in Lexington, Kentucky, is one such recruiting program which encourages students to stay in school and pursue a career in teaching. At Summerbridge, eleven 15 to 25 year-old students acting as teachers were responsible for teaching, counseling, and administering the four week program to other students and teachers.

authority positions. Through African American teachers, white students would learn more about other cultures and have the opportunity to experience cultural diversity in the classroom.

"As a former teacher, I can see a day when there will be no male African American teachers in the classroom other than a coach."

Al Lewis
Louisville Businessman

TEACHERS TO STUDENTS

The lack of African American teachers serving as role models and communicators of culture continues to be a problem in Kentucky. For example, in order for Jefferson County's African American teachers to match the percentage of African American students in the county, the school system would have to hire 820 additional African American teachers. The Jefferson County Public Schools and the Louisville branch of the NAACP entered into an agreement to increase the number of African American teachers and employees in the school system.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

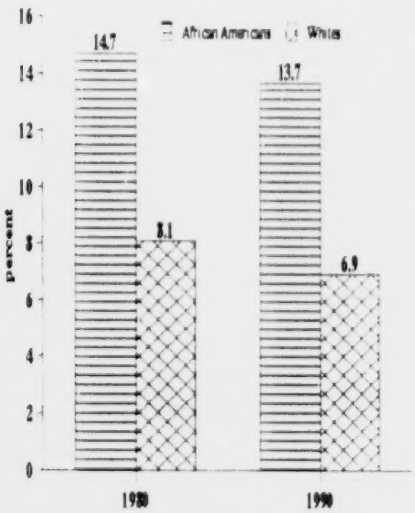
African American Unemployment: The Erosion of Dignity

Employment, above all other factors, determines the fate of a family. Without adequate employment and the income it produces, African American families have little chance of securing housing, health, food, and clothing for their children. Not only does adequate employment, provide housing, food, and clothing it also often determines the level of health care, insurance, and other benefits a family can afford. The ability to earn a living also brings with it a sense of self-esteem and security which is important to both parents and their children.

As University of Chicago scholar William Julius Wilson points out, it is important for children to see adults leaving for work each day to reinforce the work ethic. These adults serve as role models for children by demonstrating that work is essential for survival and self-esteem. Unfortunately, in many areas of Kentucky, the unemployment rate is so high that some children do not have the chance to see adults as responsible employed citizens.

Figure 6 compares Kentucky unemployment data from the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Census. The University of Louisville's Center for Urban and Economic Research reports that Kentucky's unemployment rate (the percent of people in the labor force who do not have a job and who are actively seeking work) dropped from 8.5 percent in 1980 to 7.4 percent in 1990. The percentages for both African Americans and whites dropped. The African American rate decreased from 14.7 percent in 1980 to 13.7 percent in 1990, and the white rate from 8.1 percent to 6.9 percent.

Figure 6: Kentucky Unemployment Rate for Persons 16 and Over by Race

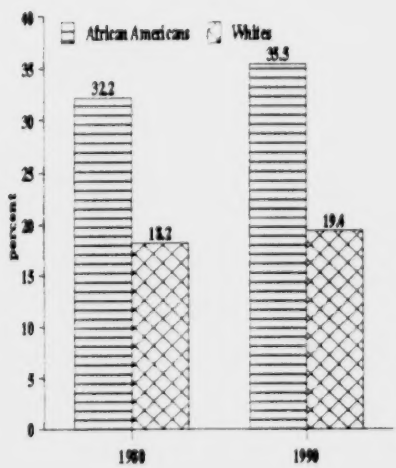


Source: Center for Urban & Economic Research, University of Louisville

Teenage Unemployment Rate

While unemployment data regarding Kentucky's African American and white population at large improved from 1980 to 1990, statistics for youth worsened. The unemployment rate for Kentucky youth 16 to 19 years old rose from 19.0 percent in 1980 to 20.6 percent in 1990. As figure 7 indicates, the Kentucky unemployment rate for white youth increased from 18.2 percent in 1980 to 19.4 percent in 1990 and for African American youth from 32.3 percent to 35.5 percent. Not only did the rate increase, but the gap widened between the percentages of African American and white youth unemployed. It is essential that this age group have employment opportunities. Some experts suggest that the probability of turning to crime increases for individuals who are unemployed, as they seek other ways to meet their financial needs. Additionally, without early job training and experience, these teenagers will be less likely to secure better paying jobs as they get older.

Figure 7: Kentucky Unemployment Rate for Youths 16 - 19 Years by Race



Source: Center for Urban & Economic Research, University of Louisville

The unemployment rate among our African American youth is high due to such factors as discrimination in hiring, termination, training, and promotions. Nationally the number of manufacturing jobs which have provided opportunities for less educated teenagers to enter the job market, has decreased. These jobs have offered excellent economic opportunities because they paid relatively high wages to African Americans (and others) who had only a high school diploma or GED. Today there are fewer and fewer low skill jobs that pay a living wage.

Continuing Disparity in Income

According to 1990 census data, median family income for African Americans in Kentucky was $17,520, 36.6 percent below the white median family income of $27,636. Much of this disparity can be attributed to the types of occupations common to each group and the inequality of earnings between African Americans and white workers. As Table 1 indicates, African Americans are underrepresented in higher paying jobs. Additionally, the median earnings in 1989 were lower in every job category for African Americans than for whites. For example in 1989, the largest employment category for white workers (28.7 percent) was technical, sales, and administrative support, in which the median earnings were $18,000 per year. In contrast, African American workers are most likely to be employed in service occupations (27.4 percent) in which the median earnings in 1989 were only $11,000 per year. Clearly, racial discrimination still exists in the workplace in Kentucky.

Table 1: Selected Occupational Comparisons In Kentucky (Percentage of Workers by Race in Main Areas of Employment and Median Earning for 1989)

	African Americans % (Median Income)	White % (Median Income)
Managerial and Professional Specialty	12.7 ($20,000)	21 ($28,000)
Technical, Sales and Administrative Support	24.5 (17,000)	28.7 (18,000)
Service Operation	27.4 (11,000)	12.5 (12,000)
Farming, Foresatry, and Fishing	2.1 (9,000)	3.9 (12,000)
Precision, Production, Craft, Repair	8 (21,759)	13.4 (24,000)
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	25.4 (17,000)	20.4 (19,000)

Source: Kentucky State Data Center

HOUSING

Home Ownership Remains a Dream for Many African Americans

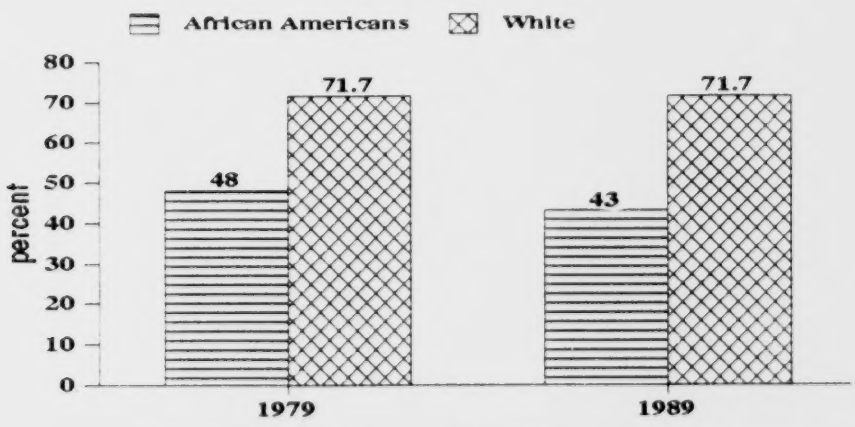
As Figure 8 indicates, in 1989, 43 percent of African American families in Kentucky owned their homes, down from 48 percent

in 1979. While the percentage of African Americans owning their homes declined from 1979 to 1989, the percentage of white families owning their homes remained constant at 71.7 for the corresponding periods. Experts suggest that the percentage of home owners increases or decreases depending on a number of factors, including: the cost of homes, employment rates, income of young families, prevalence of single parent households, and loan availability by lenders. A larger percentage of African American families are affected by variances in these factors than are white families, partially explaining the declining percentage of African American home owners. According to 1990 Census data, the median house value for whites was $51,000 while for African Americans it was $34,400.

African Americans and Loan Rejections

The relatively low home ownership rate of African Americans as compared to whites may also partly be due to the high rejection rate of loans to African American families. The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, in their 1990 study on home mortgage lending in African American and desegregated neighborhoods of Jefferson County, reported that ten financial institutions in Jefferson County approved one mortgage loan in African American and racially-mixed census tracts for every 5.3 home loans they made in economically comparable white tracts.

Figure 8: Families Owning Their Own Homes in Kentucky by Race



Source: Center for Urban & Economic Research, University of Louisville

County-wide, across all income levels, lenders denied home loans to African Americans at more than twice the rate denied to whites.

It is difficult to know with certainty the reasons for higher loan rejection rates to African Americans. Some critics suggest that raciai discrimination plays a role. Given the difficult economic plight of many African American Kentuckians, financial considerations may also contribute to their applications being rejected. Probably, both discrimination and economics are at work. Nevertheless, situations that perpetuate such rejection rates must be improved.

OUR VISION FOR KENTUCKY'S CHILDREN

An African proverb has become a rallying cry for child advocates throughout the country: "It takes a whole village to raise a child." This proverb takes on special significance for African American children in Kentucky, 47 percent of whom live in poverty. The responsibility for raising these children rests with their families, communities, and government. The family cannot succeed alone, nor can the communities or the government. All must work together to be successful in alleviating the problems discussed in this report. We believe that:

- **Families are the primary caregivers for children.** Families have the first responsibility for the physical and emotional well-being of children. Families, as first teachers, provide many types of education for children, from early language skills to values and ethics. But despite their best efforts, it is often difficult for some families to raise their children without help -- particularly when a dramatic reshaping of our economy has changed the rules of the game for many parents.

- **Communities are also responsible for the children in their midst.** Some entities within the community, such as schools, have clearly defined roles. Others, including churches and civic organizations, have a responsibility to help children directly and to raise the consciousness of the whole community about children's needs. Of late, some employers and businesses have begun to consider children and family issues as they explore current and future workforce concerns. In some communities, citizens groups have orchestrated efforts to recruit, train, and assign mentors to serve as role models to individual children.

- **Finally, we believe that it is government's responsibility to guarantee equality of opportunity for all children.** Recognizing that not all families and communities will be equally well equipped to provide for children, government at the local, state, and federal levels must help to balance the scales. The evidence is clear: investing in government programs that work is a step toward assuring children a fair start in life. African American families depend on federal and state agencies and courts to enforce anti-discrimination policies assuring that racism does not restrict opportunities.

TAKING ACTION

Ten Things Government Can Do To Help African American Children and Their Families

- Government must provide more grants to students who wish to further their education but lack the financial resources to do so. All people deserve the opportunity to better themselves. Our country has much to gain by providing such assistance, and much more to lose by denying these opportunities.

In preparing this report, we talked to Kim, a young mother of two. Kim's story indicates the harsh reality for the many single mothers who struggle to make ends meet on low paying jobs.

Kim knows the difficulties of supporting two children on her own. Kim completed her high school education while taking care of her first child with the help of her mother and grandmother. After graduating she became pregnant once again. However, through hard work and family support, she obtained a degree in data processing. She found a job and an apartment for her and her family. Unfortunately when the cost of rent on her apartment rose, Kim had to move back into a small two bedroom home with her mother and brother. With her income too high to qualify for financial assistance from the Aid to Families With Dependent Children program, but her wages only slightly above minimum wage, Kim is an example of many single mothers battling to stay financially afloat.

- Government must mandate data collection by race to closely monitor the retention, tracking, and treatment of all students in public schools and colleges. For example, this report suggests that Kentucky collect more education data by race to dispel charges of racist behavior.

- Government must continue and expand its efforts to recruit and train African American teachers (especially male) and provide the resources to support such efforts.

- Government can help reduce poverty, particularly for the single mother, by improving the federal-state Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) and other work incentive programs. Along with adult literacy programs, these initiatives were established to remove people from public assistance and place them in jobs by providing money for training and education.

- Government must rigorously enforce equal opportunity laws to ensure all people equal access and opportunity to all jobs.

- Government must ensure that all employees are paid the same wages for the same work, regardless of race. Government must more vigorously force national banks to ensure equal opportunities in lending. Penalties must be imposed upon banks that violate the laws mandating equity.

Education may be one answer for raising above the conditions mentioned in this report, but, as Susan, a young education major, points out, children must have their basic needs met before they will be able to benefit from education.

Susan has completed several internships in Jefferson County schools and has met many African American children who have experienced some of the hardships mentioned in this report. Susan told us of the nine year old boy who must often babysit for his younger siblings when his mother goes shopping or goes "out for the evening." He has the responsibility of caring for a 7 year old, 5 year old twins, and a 2 year old. Susan also told stories of children who must miss school because they do not have clean clothes. Recently, while on his way to school, a young boy fell into a mud puddle. Because he had no more clean clothes, he had to miss school for the day.

These examples highlight the fact that many of our African American children are lacking basic needs. How can they learn when they do not have the clothes to wear in order to attend school? How can children live the lives of children when they must assume adult responsibilities because of the parents' inability to afford child care?

- Government should expand health care to ensure coverage for all pregnant women and all children.

- Government should eliminate the barriers to health care and preventive services: lack of primary care physicians, lack of transportation, and lack of knowledge of available health services.

- Government should improve the regulations and incentives associated with becoming foster or adoptive parents to provide more opportunities for African American children to be adopted.

Ten Things Communities Can Do To Help African American Children and Their Families

- Schools must recognize that children learn in different ways and develop diverse teaching strategies and diverse curricula. School systems should support teachers by providing the opportunities for professional development that they need to feel comfortable and competent to teach all children.

- High schools can work to guide African American students toward higher salaried careers. African American professionals should be recruited to teach on a part-time basis or asked to give periodic presentations to schools and other organizations so that African American students can meet first hand African Americans in various professional fields.

- Schools must do a better job in preparing young people to be productive citizens by providing a full and complete education and by helping students establish and clarify values.

- Universities and colleges must increase their efforts at recruiting and retaining African American students. They must provide more scholarships and grants for people of color and other less privileged groups.

- Organizations should do their part by contributing to scholarship funds for people of color and less privileged groups in their community.

- Community organizations, social service agencies, and churches should work together to reduce health risks in their community by educating young parents and pregnant women about the services available to them and by making sure transportation to and from these services is available.

- Businesses must be fair in their wage and work policies and make sure people of color are not discriminated against in these ways. Citizen groups should rally together to blow the whistle on any business or organization that demonstrates discriminatory practices and to fight for changes to be made within that business or organization.

- Businesses should make special efforts to hire African American and other minority employees to fill positions.

- Citizens at the local level should encourage their county attorney -- or the attorney with whom the state contracts -- to enhance and enforce the collection of child support.

- Churches and social service organizations must work together to find suitable people who may be willing to become foster or adoptive parents.

Ten Things Families Can Do To Help Their Children

- Families as first teachers must stress to their children the importance of an education as a way out of poverty. Parents must demonstrate this value by becoming actively involved in their children's education both at home and in school.

- Parents without a high school diploma can enroll in adult literacy or General Equivalency Diploma (GED) programs to enhance their skills and start the process of improving their basic education. In so doing they become better role models for their children. Since training and education are so important in making transitions from one kind of work to another, parents must demonstrate a willingness to enter training programs, technical schools, and colleges to upgrade their skills. In this sense, parents demonstrate that they live by the "life long learning" principle.

- Families can work to increase the African American teacher population by demonstrating to their children that teaching is a valued profession.

- Families can instill self-esteem and pride in their children by teaching them about their history and culture. Parents and other adult family members should tell their children about present and past African American heros and heroines to help them recognize the accomplishments of their race.

- Parents and other adult family members should speak out against racism and discrimination whenever it affects them, their children, or anyone they know. Discriminatory practices can be found in many areas including education, health, employment, banks, and courts.

- Parents should make sure their children are fully immunized by the recommended age of 2 in order to prevent illnesses that can result in lifelong problems or even death.

- Families should work to reduce the teen pregnancy rate by openly discussing with their preteen children sex and its consequences, abstinence, contraception, the realities and responsibilities of parenthood, and the health risks involved in having babies at a young age.

- Pregnant women should be responsible for their health and the health of their baby by taking full advantage of the services offered to them, eating healthy foods, and avoiding harmful substances and activities.

- Qualified parents who meet requirements should seriously consider adopting a child, or encourage others to adopt.

- Parents should take responsibility for their children's actions. They can set rules and limits for children and make children stick to them. Children may be more likely to follow rules if they have some voice in the development of them. Also, children should know in advance what the consequences are for breaking rules.

HOW TO RECEIVE MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CHILDREN IN YOUR AREA

By the Eleven Counties with the Most African American Households

The Kentucky KIDS COUNT Consortium has prepared more specific data on the status of African American children and their families. As a supplement to this report, we have prepared a one page summary of relevant data for each of the following counties:

Christian	Hardin	Kenton
Daviess	Henderson	McCracken
Fayette	Hopkins	Warren
Franklin	Jefferson	

By Area Development District

Data is also available by Area Development Districts (ADD). The Consortium has specific data about African American families in the following ADDs:

Barren River	FIVCO	Lake Cumberland
Big Sandy	Gateway	Lincoln Trail
Bluegrass	Green River	Northern Kentucky
Buffalo Trace	Kentuckiana	Pennyrile
Cumberland Valley	Kentucky River	Purchase

Copies of county and regional data pages can be received by calling Kentucky Youth Advocates at 502-895-8167 or by writing to Kentucky Youth Advocates, 2034 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky 40206.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS AND THE EDITOR

The principal authors of this report are Teresa Partee and Dr. Betty H. Olinger. Margaret Nunnelley edited the report.

At the time she worked on this report, Teresa Partee was a graduate student at the Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville. A native of Columbus, Kentucky in Hickman County, Teresa was a 1987 Governor's Scholar. She received her undergraduate degree from the University of Louisville in 1992. In December 1993 she received her masters of science in social work from the University of Louisville. Ms. Partee is seeking community organizing work in a non-profit organization.

Dr. Olinger is an Associate Professor of Nursing at Berea College in Berea, Kentucky. She is a board member of the Mountain Maternal Health League Planned Parenthood (Berea) where she also served as affiliate president. Dr. Olinger is vice chair of the Southern Regional Council. She is a member of the boards of Berea Hospital, United Way, and Berea Housing Authority. She is also a member of the Kentucky KIDS COUNT Consortium. Dr. Olinger has received the Outstanding Women in America Award, Berea College Carter G. Woodson Award, KNA Research Award, and the City of Berea "Red Tie" Community Service Award. She is also a charter member of Delta Psi Sigma Theta Tau, University of Kentucky. She recently received the Berea College Miles Award for Community Service. Dr. Olinger earned her B.S.N. degree from Berea College and her M.S.N. and Ed.D. degrees from the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Margaret Nunnelley is a native of Springfield, Kentucky. She received her undergraduate degree in accounting from the University of Kentucky. After working for several years in the business sector, Margaret attended the University of Louisville where she received a masters degree in social work. She is currently on staff at Kentucky Youth Advocates.

KENTUCKY YOUTH ADVOCATES, INC.

Kentucky Youth Advocates works on behalf of Kentucky's children to assure that their basic needs are met and their rights are protected. It researches, publishes, and distributes information about current and emerging policies affecting Kentucky's children, especially those who are poor or otherwise disadvantaged. KYA tries to make government agencies and public schools accountable to the needs of these children by providing information and analyses to both the public and private sectors. KYA functions as an independent analyst, critic, and problem solver. KYA listens to children, thier families, and service providers who are reluctant or unable to raise questions about existing policy.

THE KENTUCKY KIDS COUNT CONSORTIUM

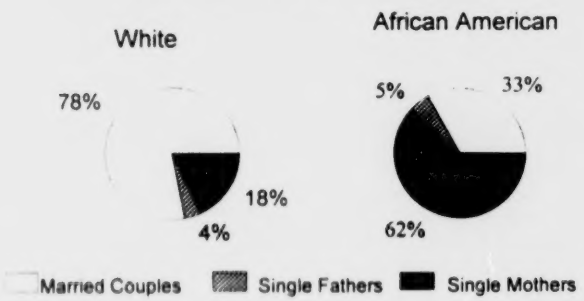
Kentucky KIDS COUNT is a unique consortium of researchers and children's activists who have significant expertise in the aggregation, interpretation, and use of data to impact public policy. The Consortium's work includes producing a series of reports on children and families to publicize the needs of children, influence budget and program decisions, and monitor state and local performance for children. The Consortium includes individuals from three Kentucky universities and one statewide child advocacy organization.

African American Children in McCracken Co.

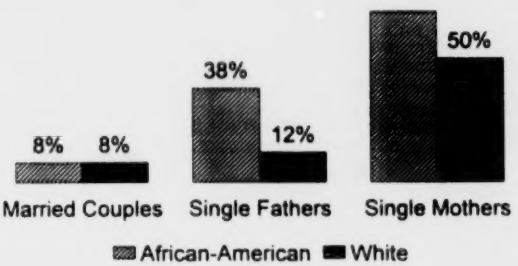
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	6,320	56,194
Population Under 18	2,222 35.2%	12,980 23.1%
Children in Poverty	1,083 51.5%	2,219 17.3%
Median Family Income	$12,840	$30,182
Families with Children	1,153	7,637

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	44.7 1979	12.3 1979	-15.2	51.5 1989	17.3 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	45.3 1980	12.5 1980	-28.3	58.1 1990	16.8 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	15.3 1980-1982	7.5 1980-1982	-24.2	19.0 1990-1992	4.3 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	73.0 1980-1982	88.6 1980-1982	2.1	74.5 1990-1992	88.7 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	52.4 1980-1982	15.6 1980-1982	-13.4	59.4 1990-1992	15.1 1990-1992

African American White

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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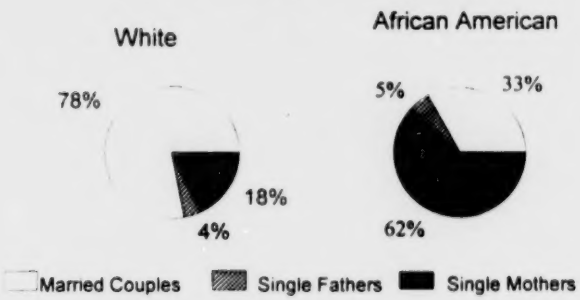

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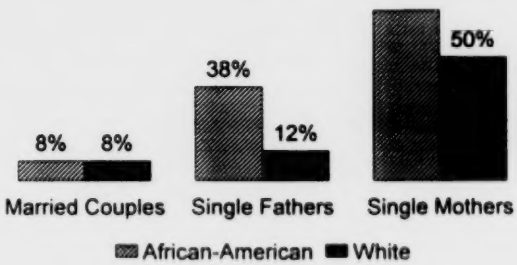

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African American White

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Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Warren Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	122	73.5	943	52.0
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	85	69.7	178	18.9
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	9	7.4	42	4.5

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	1,090	60.6	10,151	64.4
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	270	45.0	2,783	56.1
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	462	25.7	1,257	8.0
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	75	17.5	424	7.9

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	1,292	94.6	11,234	93.0
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	479	56.2	5,915	53.5
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	2,771	65.2	39,973	74.9

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	1,008	100.0	9,401	100.0
Married Couple Families	452	44.8	7,418	78.9
Single Mother Families	492	48.8	1,597	17.0
Single Father Families	64	6.3	386	4.1
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	443	100.0	1,383	100.0
Married Couple Families	112	25.3	676	48.9
Single Mother Families	310	70.0	613	44.3
Single Father Families	21	4.7	94	6.8

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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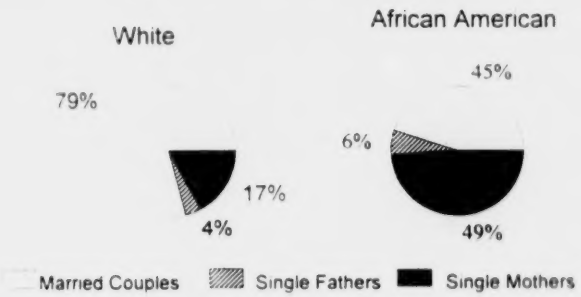
African American Children in Warren Co.

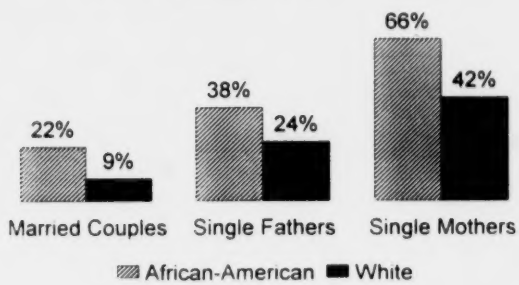
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	6,250	69,566
Population Under 18	1,961 31.4%	16,398 23.6%
Children in Poverty	1,019 53.9%	2,993 18.6%
Median Family Income	$16,067	$30,877
Families with Children	1,008	9,401

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	41.2 1979	14.4 1979	-30.8	53.9 1989	18.6 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	37.8 1980	13.0 1980	-18.5	44.8 1990	16.8 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	11.2 1980-1982	12.7 1980-1982	30.4	7.8 1990-1992	6.2 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	29.1 1980-1982	45.4 1980-1982	101.7	58.7 1990-1992	78.3 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	45.3 1980-1982	23.1 1980-1982	4.9	43.1 1990-1992	19.6 1990-1992

WORSE 0 BETTER

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Purchase

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	210	75.5	1,941	53.4
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	149	71.0	403	20.8
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	28	13.3	96	4.9

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	2,032	60.8	22,227	59.7
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	545	57.4	6,214	53.3
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	954	28.5	2,581	6.9
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	112	12.6	896	9.1

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	2,746	96.9	26,851	93.3
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	400	34.1	6,650	39.8
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	4,270	57.6	91,345	69.9

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	1,907	100.0	22,308	100.0
Married Couple Families	668	35.0	18,141	81.3
Single Mother Families	1,150	60.3	3,447	15.5
Single Father Families	89	4.7	720	3.2
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	1,021	100.0	3,769	100.0
Married Couple Families	119	11.7	1,918	50.9
Single Mother Families	853	83.5	1,667	44.2
Single Father Families	49	4.8	184	4.9

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

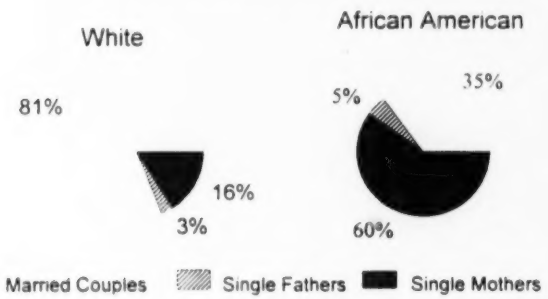
Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

African American Children in Purchase

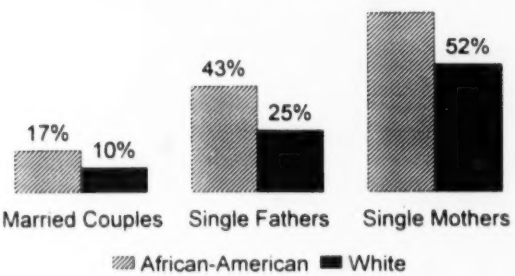
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	11,145	169,327
Population Under 18	3,698 33.2%	38,266 22.6%
Children in Poverty	2,073 57.0%	7,114 18.7%
Median Family Income	$11,690	$27,432
Families with Children	1,907	22,308

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	49.7 1979	13.8 1979	-14.7	57.0 1989	18.7 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	42.5 1980	10.4 1980	-29.6	55.1 1990	14.7 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	16.8 1980-1982	7.9 1980-1982	14.9	14.3 1990-1992	5.2 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	64.5 1980-1982	84.0 1980-1982	-0.6	64.1 1990-1992	81.5 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	46.0 1980-1982	15.9 1980-1982	-18.0	54.3 1990-1992	15.4 1990-1992

African American ■ White

Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Pennyrile

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	531	93.3	2,552	68.4
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	291	54.8	383	15.0
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	46	8.7	108	4.2

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	4,944	65.0	23,599	56.9
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	1,788	65.0	6,676	49.0
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	1,497	19.7	2,854	6.9
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	282	15.2	1,156	11.1

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	5,165	92.5	28,851	92.1
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	606	16.1	3,254	16.1
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	10,950	65.1	88,186	65.4

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	3,853	100.0	24,644	100.0
Married Couple Families	1,966	51.0	20,405	82.8
Single Mother Families	1,740	45.2	3,425	13.9
Single Father Families	147	3.8	814	3.3
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	1,382	100.0	4,242	100.0
Married Couple Families	292	21.1	2,212	52.1
Single Mother Families	1,044	75.5	1,706	40.2
Single Father Families	46	3.3	324	7.6

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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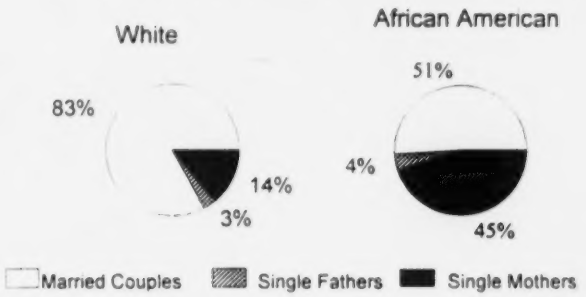
African American Children in Pennyrile

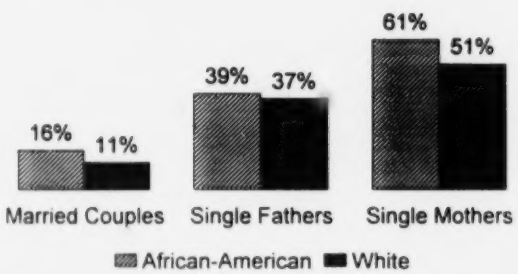
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	24,994	177,720
Population Under 18	7,996 32.0%	42,856 24.1%
Children in Poverty	3,538 44.7%	8,632 20.3%
Median Family Income	$16,851	$25,670
Families with Children	3,853	24,644

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	43.4 1979	17.7 1979	-3.0	44.7 1989	20.3 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	32.8 1980	10.0 1980	-18.9	39.0 1990	13.7 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	20.0 1980-1982	12.8 1980-1982	57.5	8.5 1990-1992	9.7 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	40.2 1980-1982	66.3 1980-1982	47.8	59.4 1990-1992	75.1 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	47.4 1980-1982	23.8 1980-1982	23.4	36.3 1990-1992	18.0 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Northern Kentucky

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	136	95.4	5,278	68.3
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	108	79.4	1,302	24.7
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	24	17.6	247	4.7

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	1,126	61.0	56,036	64.0
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	396	55.9	17,200	57.7
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	463	25.1	5,885	6.7
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	20	6.0	1,407	7.7

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	1,208	90.1	60,344	92.6
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	253	36.8	8,171	25.4
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	2,302	61.1	171,694	72.6

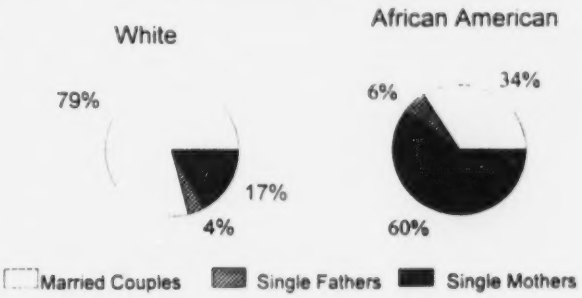
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	931	100.0	47,837	100.0
Married Couple Families	317	34.0	37,713	78.8
Single Mother Families	557	59.8	8,206	17.2
Single Father Families	57	6.1	1,918	4.0
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	474	100.0	5,888	100.0
Married Couple Families	45	9.5	2,203	37.4
Single Mother Families	422	89.0	3,334	56.6
Single Father Families	7	1.5	351	6.0

African American Children in Northern Kentucky

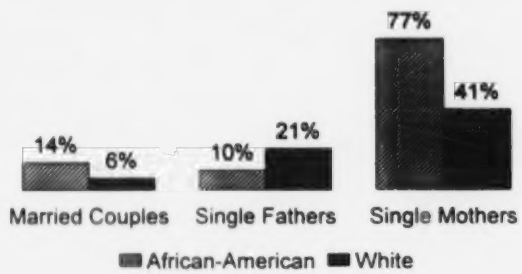
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	5,890	326,963
Population Under 18	2,038 34.6%	90,393 27.6%
Children in Poverty	1,127 58.6%	12,773 14.3%
Median Family Income	$14,588	$34,973
Families with Children	931	47,837

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate (WORSE 0 BETTER)	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	49.7 1979	13.0 1979	-17.9	58.6 1989	14.3 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	47.0 1980	13.4 1980	-22.3	57.5 1990	16.1 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	26.2 1980-1982	12.0 1980-1982	11.1	23.3 1990-1992	8.1 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	73.4 1980-1982	87.8 1980-1982	-18.1	60.1 1990-1992	80.8 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	26.6 1980-1982	19.9 1980-1982	-142.9	64.6 1990-1992	18.5 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Lincoln Trail

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	348	83.7	3,083	69.5
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	149	42.8	588	19.1
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	25	7.2	155	5.0

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	3,618	63.5	31,178	59.3
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	1,334	58.8	8,852	51.0
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	851	14.9	4,175	7.9
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	186	13.7	1,283	9.9

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	3,805	91.9	36,821	92.2
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	443	15.3	3,372	14.7
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	8,773	76.4	96,947	67.9

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	3,056	100.0	29,807	100.0
Married Couple Families	2,017	66.0	24,485	82.1
Single Mother Families	913	29.9	4,191	14.1
Single Father Families	126	4.1	1,131	3.8
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	901	100.0	5,176	100.0
Married Couple Families	271	30.1	2,949	57.0
Single Mother Families	610	67.7	1,840	35.5
Single Father Families	20	2.2	387	7.5

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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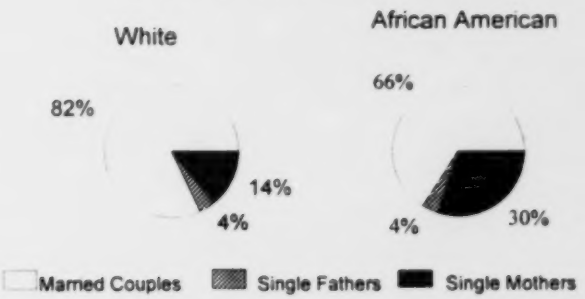
African American Children in Lincoln Trail

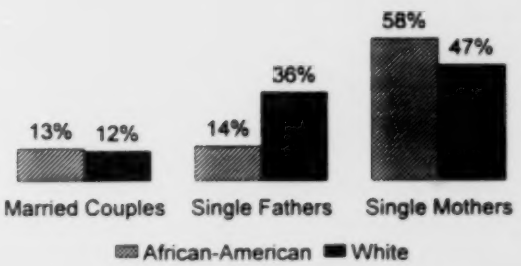
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	17,635	197,044
Population Under 18	5,993 34.0%	54,596 27.7%
Children in Poverty	1,908 31.9%	10,510 19.6%
Median Family Income	$19,532	$26,029
Families with Children	3,056	29,807

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	35.9 1979	19.8 1979	11.1	31.9 1989	19.6 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	25.7 1980	9.9 1980	-10.9	28.5 1990	14.0 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	25.3 1980-1982	11.8 1980-1982	58.1	10.6 1990-1992	6.4 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	51.5 1980-1982	69.1 1980-1982	26.2	65.0 1990-1992	78.8 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	33.3 1980-1982	21.8 1980-1982	13.8	28.7 1990-1992	17.2 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8187

African American Children in Lake Cumberland

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	41	57.8	2,270	60.6
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	23	56.1	469	20.7
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	6	14.6	172	7.6

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	384	52.9	24,805	59.9
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	102	39.1	6,808	53.0
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	245	33.7	5,789	14.0
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	19	6.9	915	8.7

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	557	92.7	29,650	91.3
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	114	25.8	2,843	17.2
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	1,210	48.3	66,292	52.2

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	474	100.0	24,548	100.0
Married Couple Families	267	56.3	19,654	80.1
Single Mother Families	183	38.6	4,032	16.4
Single Father Families	24	5.1	862	3.5
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	159	100.0	7,224	100.0
Married Couple Families	50	31.4	4,612	63.8
Single Mother Families	94	59.1	2,327	32.2
Single Father Families	15	9.4	285	3.9

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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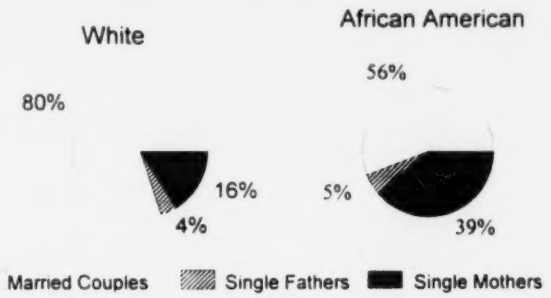
African American Children in Lake Cumberland

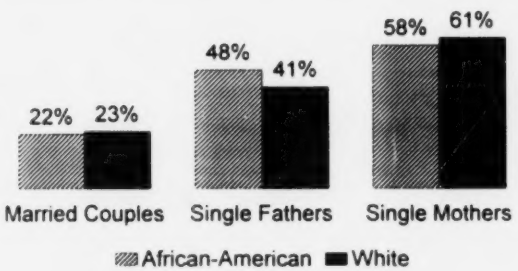
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	3,372	170,331
Population Under 18	911 27.0%	43,148 2530.0%
Children in Poverty	428 51.8%	14,556 34.1%
Median Family Income	$15,391	$19,673
Families with Children	474	24,548

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	44.9 1979	34.5 1979	-15.4	51.8 1989	34.1 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	24.1 1980	11.6 1980	-36.1	32.8 1990	16.2 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	33.1 1980-1982	13.3 1980-1982	75.5	8.1 1990-1992	8.1 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	58.7 1980-1982	75.1 1980-1982	16.4	68.3 1990-1992	83.6 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	29.3 1980-1982	27.5 1980-1982	-14.7	33.6 1990-1992	23.1 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Kentuckiana

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	2,565	83.7	9,223	58.4
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	1,968	76.7	2,238	24.3
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	350	13.6	400	4.3

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	23,001	64.9	102,161	66.6
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	6,246	53.9	30,991	61.0
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	9,171	25.9	8,869	5.8
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	1,196	13.8	2,906	8.1

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	26,073	93.8	107,356	92.8
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	2,896	23.0	19,461	31.6
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	51,348	64.2	384,053	75.1

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	19,124	100.0	90,473	100.0
Married Couple Families	6,772	35.4	70,518	77.9
Single Mother Families	11,353	59.4	16,224	17.9
Single Father Families	999	5.2	3,731	4.1
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	8,090	100.0	9,820	100.0
Married Couple Families	842	10.4	4,032	41.1
Single Mother Families	6,921	85.6	5,220	53.2
Single Father Families	327	4.0	568	5.8

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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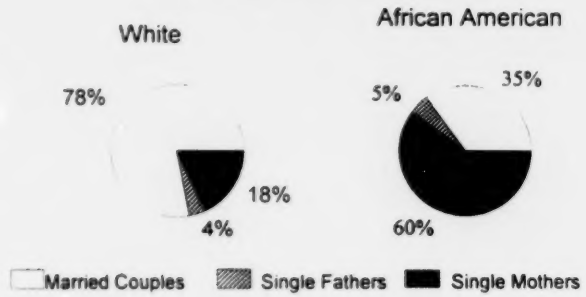
African American Children in Kentuckiana

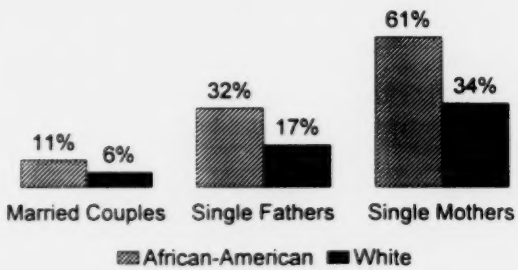
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	117,945	670,542
Population Under 18	37,975 32.2%	158,482 23.6%
Children in Poverty	17,967 48.2%	19,473 12.4%
Median Family Income	$18,588	$35,232
Families with Children	19,124	90,473

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate (WORSE 0 BETTER)	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	39.2 1979	11.2 1979	-23.0	48.2 1989	12.4 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	46.5 1980	13.9 1980	-14.2	53.1 1990	16.9 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	20.9 1980-1982	10.5 1980-1982	18.7	17.0 1990-1992	8.3 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	60.3 1980-1982	79.5 1980-1982	14.8	69.2 1990-1992	86.8 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	47.6 1980-1982	17.6 1980-1982	-20.2	57.2 1990-1992	16.9 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Kenton Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	96	94.6	2,179	66.4
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	80	83.3	575	26.4
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	18	18.8	95	4.4

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	837	59.4	23,624	65.6
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	270	53.9	7,424	58.6
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	418	29.7	2,339	6.5
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	13	5.3	586	7.7

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	916	88.8	24,575	92.9
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	156	29.9	3,761	27.2
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	1,619	62.0	75,043	75.2

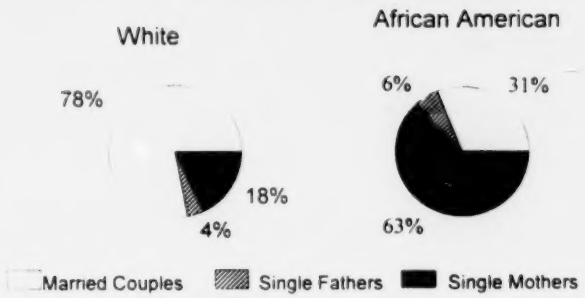
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	691	100.0	19,772	100.0
Married Couple Families	212	30.7	15,343	77.6
Single Mother Families	435	63.0	3,628	18.3
Single Father Families	44	6.4	801	4.1
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	391	100.0	2,119	100.0
Married Couple Families	14	3.6	645	30.4
Single Mother Families	370	94.6	1,374	64.8
Single Father Families	7	1.8	100	4.7

African American Children in Kenton Co.

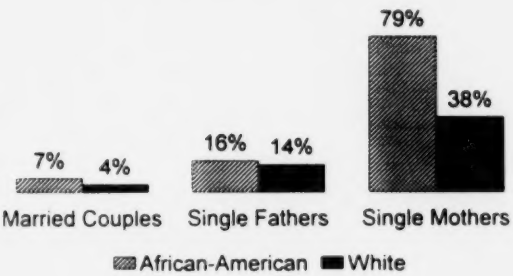
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	4,158	136,849
Population Under 18	1,507 36.2%	37,372 27.3%
Children in Poverty	900 61.4%	4,443 12.1%
Median Family Income	$13,748	$36,651
Families with Children	691	19,722

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate (WORSE 0 BETTER)	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	47.2 1979	12.3 1979	-30.1	61.4 1989	12.1 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	48.2 1980	14.5 1980	-27.8	61.6 1990	16.9 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	26.9 1980-1982	13.3 1980-1982	26.4	19.8 1990-1992	9.2 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	74.9 1980-1982	92.0 1980-1982	-22.4	58.1 1990-1992	79.2 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	25.1 1980-1982	19.3 1980-1982	-162.2[1]	65.8 1990-1992	19.4 1990-1992

African American ■White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Jefferson Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	2,500	84.4	7,340	57.5
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	1,924	77.0	1,812	24.7
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	344	13.8	318	4.3

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	22,201	64.6	80,064	67.1
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	5,966	53.2	24,969	61.8
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	9,028	26.3	7,160	6.0
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	1,160	14.1	2,367	8.4

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	25,286	93.9	82,941	93.1
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	2,807	23.4	16,960	33.9
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	49,491	64.8	320,677	76.2

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	18,518	100.0	70,718	100.0
Married Couple Families	6,460	34.9	54,018	76.4
Single Mother Families	11,093	59.9	13,715	19.4
Single Father Families	965	5.2	2,985	4.2
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	7,938	100.0	7,632	100.0
Married Couple Families	808	10.2	2,811	36.8
Single Mother Families	6,817	85.9	4,362	57.2
Single Father Families	313	3.9	459	6.0

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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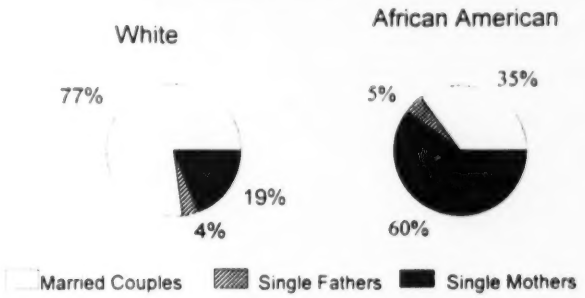
African American Children in Jefferson Co.

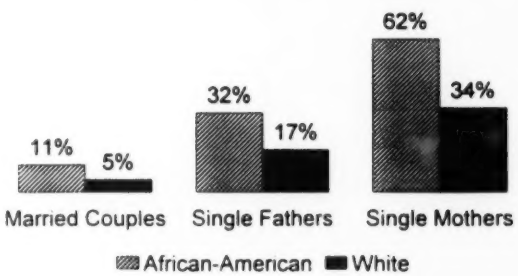
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	113,435	544,365
Population Under 18	36,858 32.5%	123,429 22.7%
Children in Poverty	17,588 48.7%	14,887 12.2%
Median Family Income	$18,466	$35,708
Families with Children	18,518	70,718

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	39.4 1979	10.9 1979	-23.6	48.7 1989	12.2 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	47.3 1980	15.1 1980	-13.5	53.7 1990	18.0 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	21.3 1980-1982	10.4 1980-1982	19.2	17.2 1990-1992	8.4 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	60.5 1980-1982	80.3 1980-1982	14.4	69.2 1990-1992	87.6 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	48.9 1980-1982	17.7 1980-1982	-18.8	58.1 1990-1992	17.3 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Hopkins Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	53	74.5	564	59.0
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	39	73.6	107	19.0
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	5	9.4	36	6.4

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	690	77.6	5,913	56.2
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	206	71.3	1,590	49.5
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	117	13.2	792	7.5
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	55	25.9	424	17.6

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	642	96.1	7,529	92.8
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	81	31.9	670	17.0
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	1,262	63.1	20,300	63.6

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	507	100.0	6,368	100.0
Married Couple Families	218	43.0	5,119	80.4
Single Mother Families	264	52.1	1,027	16.1
Single Father Families	25	4.9	222	3.5
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	162	100.0	1,155	100.0
Married Couple Families	23	14.2	519	44.9
Single Mother Families	122	75.3	558	48.3
Single Father Families	17	10.5	78	6.8

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

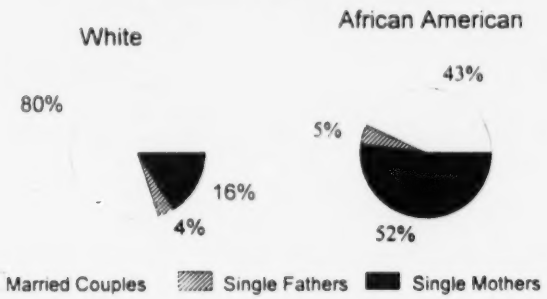
Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

African American Children in Hopkins Co.

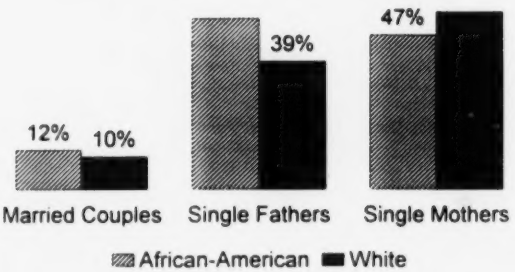
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	3,057	42,847
Population Under 18	1,004 32.8%	10,943 25.5%
Children in Poverty	340 36.2%	2,256 20.9%
Median Family Income	$19,327	$27,571
Families with Children	507	6,368

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	26.8 1979	16.4 1979	-35.1	36.2 1989	20.9 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	32.9 1980	10.3 1980	-45.3	47.8 1990	16.0 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	18.4 1980-1982	10.4 1980-1982	-22.8	22.6 1990-1992	11.7 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	60.7 1980-1982	74.2 1980-1982	-5.1	57.6 1990-1992	77.5 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	33.7 1980-1982	24.5 1980-1982	-4.7	35.3 1990-1992	18.9 1990-1992

African American White

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African American Children in Henderson Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	48	64.3	492	53.5
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	36	75.0	121	24.6
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	7	14.6	29	5.9

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	652	75.7	6,788	67.5
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	173	63.6	1,927	61.7
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	140	16.3	445	4.4
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	47	29.0	202	8.9

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	686	96.1	7,089	92.2
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	55	16.8	772	21.1
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	1,179	57.3	20,598	69.9

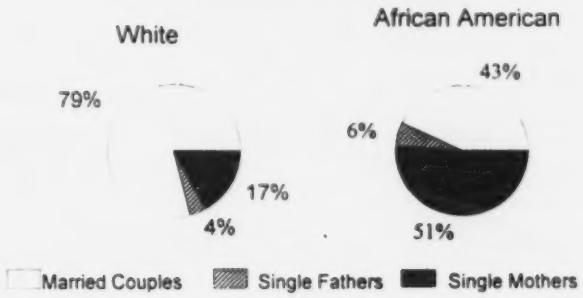
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	485	100.0	5,923	100.0
Married Couple Families	211	43.5	4,690	79.2
Single Mother Families	247	50.9	1,027	17.3
Single Father Families	27	5.6	206	3.5
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	214	100.0	895	100.0
Married Couple Families	38	17.8	409	45.7
Single Mother Families	176	82.2	441	49.3
Single Father Families	0	0.0	45	5.0

African American Children in Henderson Co.

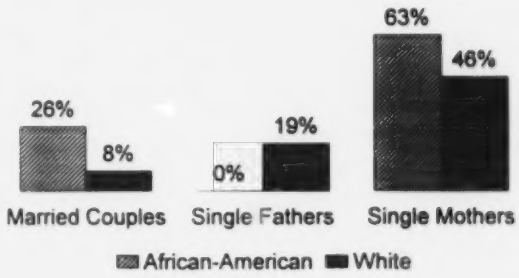
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	3,051	39,754
Population Under 18	948 31.1%	10,415 26.2%
Children in Poverty	463 50.7%	1,616 15.8%
Median Family Income	$15,988	$30,826
Families with Children	485	5,923

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	41.6 1979	11.1 1979	-21.9	50.7 1989	15.8 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	37.4 1980	12.8 1980	-22.2	45.7 1990	16.9 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	25.6 1980-1982	11.4 1980-1982	100.0	0.0 1990-1992	10.0 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	48.7 1980-1982	73.0 1980-1982	10.3	53.7 1990-1992	74.3 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	23.7 1980-1982	23.6 1980-1982	-80.6	42.8 1990-1992	18.2 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Hardin Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	267	117.1	1,435	82.3
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	86	32.2	233	16.2
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	18	6.7	62	4.3

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	2,155	68.4	12,182	60.5
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	846	63.0	3,460	49.4
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	353	11.2	1,375	6.8
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	101	10.7	564	9.6

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	2,017	91.8	13,794	91.8
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	326	15.2	1,594	13.9
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	5,617	86.1	41,937	76.2

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	1,704	100.0	11,474	100.0
Married Couple Families	1,220	71.6	9,368	81.6
Single Mother Families	418	24.5	1,706	14.9
Single Father Families	66	3.9	400	3.5
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	417	100.0	1,685	100.0
Married Couple Families	160	38.4	863	51.2
Single Mother Families	237	56.8	698	41.4
Single Father Families	20	4.8	124	7.4

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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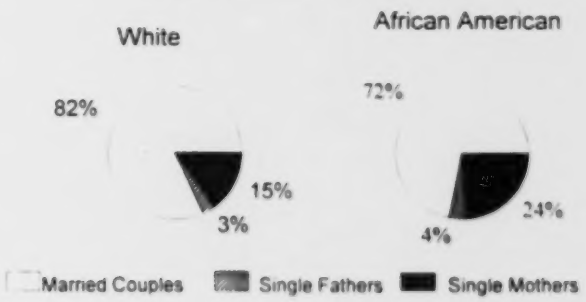
African American Children in Hardin Co.

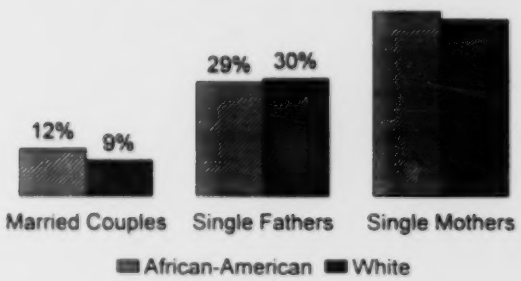
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	9,914	75,918
Population Under 18	3,342 33.7%	20,912 27.5%
Children in Poverty	919 27.9%	3,441 16.8%
Median Family Income	$20,670	$28,378
Families with Children	1,704	11,474

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	29.2 1979	17.4 1979	4.5	27.9 1989	16.8 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	24.1 1980	10.9 1980	-6.2	25.6 1990	14.5 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	26.7 1980-1982	13.9 1980-1982	51.7	12.9 1990-1992	6.8 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	49.7 1980-1982	63.5 1980-1982	33.6	66.4 1990-1992	77.0 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	35.9 1980-1982	23.4 1980-1982	6.1	33.7 1990-1992	18.5 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Green River

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	161	67.5	2,488	58.8
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	124	77.0	561	22.5
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	23	14.3	138	5.5

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	1,830	66.0	29,817	61.6
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	416	49.3	8,886	57.3
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	569	20.5	3,384	7.0
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	157	10.7	1,130	9.8

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	2,339	88.1	34,221	92.1
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	259	14.5	4,115	23.3
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	3,964	58.3	94,896	68.7

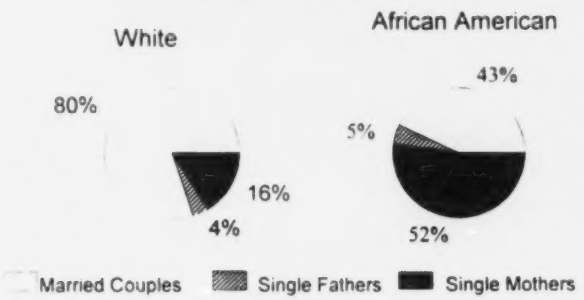
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	1,501	100.0	27,549	100.0
Married Couple Families	643	42.8	22,071	80.1
Single Mother Families	786	52.4	4,514	16.4
Single Father Families	72	4.8	964	3.5
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	717	100.0	4,686	100.0
Married Couple Families	159	22.2	2,427	51.8
Single Mother Families	536	74.8	2,030	43.3
Single Father Families	22	3.1	229	4.9

African American Children in Green River

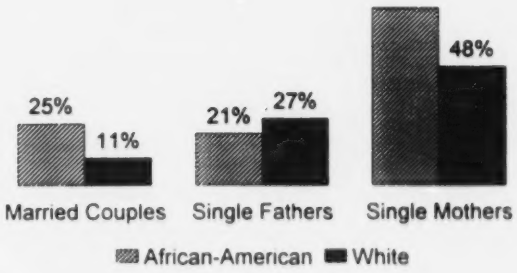
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	10,320	188,075
Population Under 18	3,373 32.7%	50,188 26.7%
Children in Poverty	1,995 59.7%	9,532 19.3%
Median Family Income	$16,313	$28,681
Families with Children	1,501	27,549

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	49.7 1979	13.9 1979	-20.1	59.7 1989	19.3 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	30.5 1980	11.3 1980	-41.0	43.0 1990	15.7 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	22.9 1980-1982	10.2 1980-1982	73.4	6.1 1990-1992	8.6 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	53.5 1980-1982	78.2 1980-1982	-0.4	53.3 1990-1992	77.4 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	31.0 1980-1982	21.8 1980-1982	-16.5	36.1 1990-1992	16.7 1990-1992

African American ■ White

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Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Franklin Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	47	51.1	535	55.4
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	30	63.8	141	26.4
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	2	4.3	27	5.0

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	655	78.9	6,393	69.8
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	233	76.4	1,820	63.5
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	145	17.5	506	5.5
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	52	15.4	136	6.0

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	590	91.6	6,439	90.5
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	471	67.7	810	22.4
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	1,912	80.0	23,057	75.4

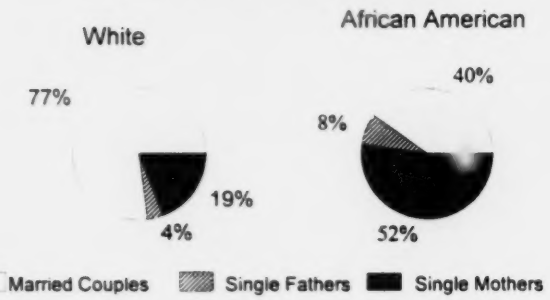
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	468	100.0	5,731	100.0
Married Couple Families	188	40.2	4,400	76.8
Single Mother Families	243	51.9	1,118	19.5
Single Father Families	37	7.9	213	3.7
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	117	100.0	696	100.0
Married Couple Families	10	8.5	283	40.7
Single Mother Families	102	87.2	375	53.9
Single Father Families	5	4.3	38	5.5

African American Children in Franklin Co.

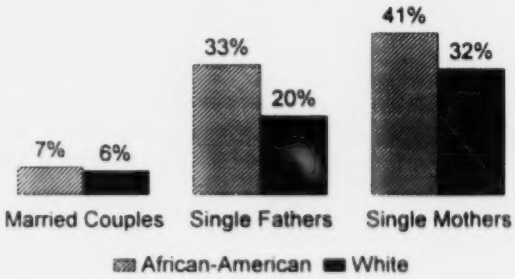
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	3,304	40,130
Population Under 18	883 26.7%	9,562 23.8%
Children in Poverty	290 32.3%	1,298 13.7%
Median Family Income	$21,402	$33,848
Families with Children	468	5,731

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	22.6 1979	12.3 1979	-42.9	32.3 1989	13.7 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	40.2 1980	14.9 1980	-23.4	49.6 1990	18.2 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	5.6 1980-1982	13.4 1980-1982	-14.3	6.4 1990-1992	8.0 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	69.7 1980-1982	76.2 1980-1982	-13.5	60.3 1990-1992	80.4 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	35.5 1980-1982	19.1 1980-1982	37.5	22.2 1990-1992	19.5 1990-1992

▨ African American ■ White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Fayette Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	584	71.0	2,769	52.3
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	453	77.6	542	19.6
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	89	15.2	87	3.1

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	5,366	62.2	25,946	66.9
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	1,475	50.4	8,692	60.8
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	2,368	27.5	2,111	5.4
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	264	13.0	864	7.5

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	6,275	91.9	25,776	93.1
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	939	26.5	15,915	55.6
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	13,183	63.4	125,746	83.3

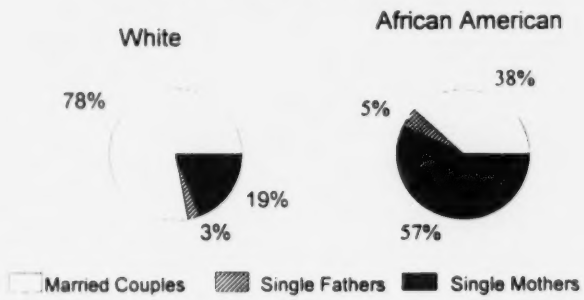
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	4,835	100.0	23,376	100.0
Married Couple Families	1,852	38.3	18,140	77.6
Single Mother Families	2,758	57.0	4,461	19.1
Single Father Families	225	4.7	775	3.3
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	2,094	100.0	2,391	100.0
Married Couple Families	191	9.1	962	40.2
Single Mother Families	1,840	87.9	1,288	53.9
Single Father Families	63	3.0	141	5.9

African American Children in Fayette Co.

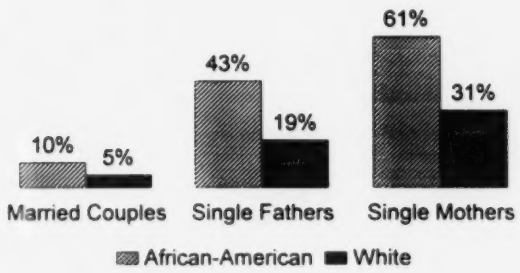
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	30,143	190,448
Population Under 18	9,446 31.3%	39,713 20.9%
Children in Poverty	4,374 47.3%	4,757 12.0%
Median Family Income	$17,952	$38,563
Families with Children	4,835	23,376

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	41.3 1979	12.0 1979	-14.5	47.3 1989	12.0 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	46.5 1980	15.0 1980	-14.0	53.0 1990	17.4 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	13.7 1980-1982	11.0 1980-1982	-8.8	14.9 1990-1992	6.4 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	54.1 1980-1982	74.2 1980-1982	1.5	54.9 1990-1992	78.8 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	48.8 1980-1982	16.3 1980-1982	-4.5	51.0 1990-1992	16.5 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8187

African American Children in Eastern Kentucky

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	64	52.2	7,348	59.2
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	40	62.5	1,573	21.4
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	6	9.4	560	7.6

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	726	60.5	58,413	41.9
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	125	42.5	14,523	35.8
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	195	16.2	27,099	19.4
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	60	9.3	3,446	9.6

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	1,032	93.3	102,250	92.5
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	382	40.5	13,769	24.5
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	2,441	57.9	211,510	54.6

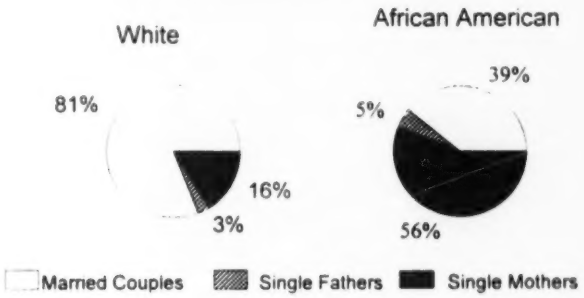
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	2,524	100.0	87,337	100.0
Married Couple Families	993	39.3	68,383	80.9
Single Mother Families	1,410	55.9	13,250	15.7
Single Father Families	121	4.8	2,855	3.4
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	272	100.0	25,815	100.0
Married Couple Families	89	32.7	16,432	63.7
Single Mother Families	165	60.7	8,207	31.8
Single Father Families	18	6.6	1,176	4.6

African American Children in Eastern Kentucky

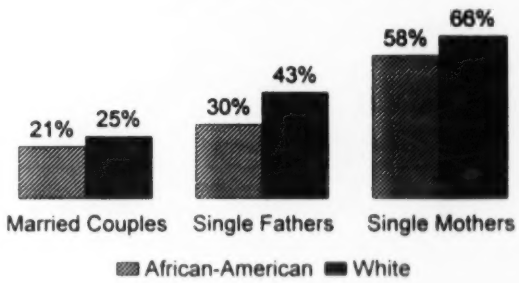
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	16,158	578,809
Population Under 18	4,958 30.7%	147,335 25.5%
Children in Poverty	574 44.6%	50,860 35.5%
Median Family Income	$17,115	$20,585
Families with Children	2,524	84,488

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	45.4 1979	19.7 1979	1.8	44.6 1989	35.5 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	24.7 1980	10.6 1980	-40.9	34.8 1990	15.9 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	15.2 1980-1982	13.4 1980-1982	-125.7	34.3 1990-1992	8.8 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	64.3 1980-1982	59.1 1980-1982	-5.0	61.1 1990-1992	75.6 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	14.9 1980-1982	28.3 1980-1982	-20.1	17.9 1990-1992	21.6 1990-1992

WORSE 0 BETTER

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Daviess Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	77	92.0	1,207	63.4
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	61	79.2	275	22.8
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	11	14.3	51	4.2

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	706	62.0	13,750	64.1
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	185	52.0	4,449	61.3
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	272	23.9	1,408	6.6
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	51	25.8	555	10.8

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	907	95.8	15,012	92.6
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	41	13.1	2,264	27.9
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	1,496	69.0	44,844	73.3

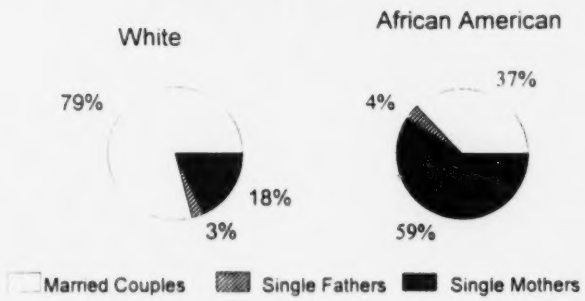
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	639	100.0	11,923	100.0
Married Couple Families	237	37.1	9,381	78.7
Single Mother Families	376	58.8	2,153	18.1
Single Father Families	26	4.1	389	3.3
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	361	100.0	1,881	100.0
Married Couple Families	67	18.6	905	48.1
Single Mother Families	282	78.1	886	47.1
Single Father Families	12	3.3	90	4.8

African American Children in Daviess Co.

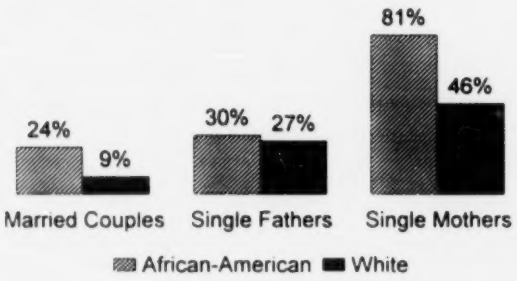
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	3,619	83,168
Population Under 18	1,317 36.4%	22,197 26.7%
Children in Poverty	841 66.0%	4,047 18.6%
Median Family Income	$15,969	$30,102
Families with Children	639	11,923

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	43.5 1979	12.6 1979	-51.7	66.0 1989	18.6 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	43.3 1980	12.5 1980	-23.1	53.3 1990	16.6 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	17.5 1980-1982	10.6 1980-1982	27.4	12.7 1990-1992	8.9 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	54.4 1980-1982	81.6 1980-1982	-3.1	52.7 1990-1992	79.0 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	61.1 1980-1982	18.8 1980-1982	6.7	57.0 1990-1992	15.2 1990-1992

African American ■ White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Cumberland Valley

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	50	76.3	3,302	64.8
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	33	66.0	775	23.5
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	5	10.0	277	8.4

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	417	53.8	25,424	43.1
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	99	43.0	6,571	36.5
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	247	31.9	13,543	23.0
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	21	9.0	1,680	11.4

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	617	90.2	42,548	91.7
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	193	42.6	4,866	21.0
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	1,199	54.6	78,809	50.0

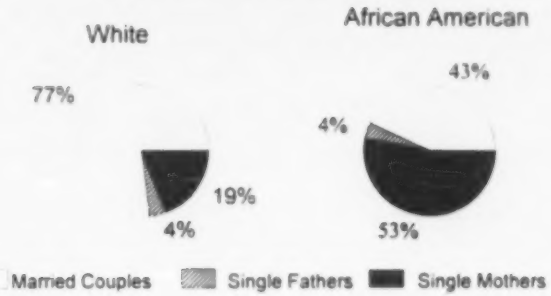
1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	432	100.0	34,322	100.0
Married Couple Families	184	42.6	26,562	77.4
Single Mother Families	229	53.0	6,464	18.8
Single Father Families	19	4.4	1,296	3.8
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	265	100.0	12,938	100.0
Married Couple Families	88	33.2	8,102	62.6
Single Mother Families	169	63.8	4,190	32.4
Single Father Families	8	3.0	646	5.0

African American Children in Cumberland Valley

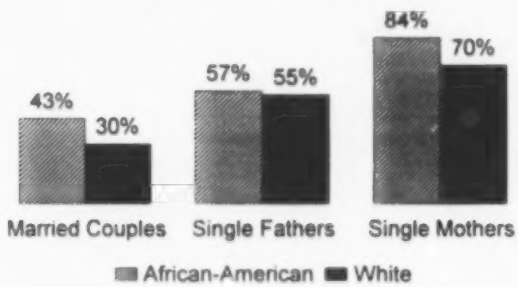
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	3,105	219,086
Population Under 18	852 27.4%	61,360 28.0%
Children in Poverty	526 61.7%	25,255 41.4%
Median Family Income	$9,472	$17,460
Families with Children	432	34,322

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	58.6 1979	36.5 1979	-5.3	61.7 1989	41.4 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	29.8 1980	12.4 1980	-53.4	45.7 1990	18.2 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	24.2 1980-1982	11.9 1980-1982	71.1	7.0 1990-1992	9.5 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	56.4 1980-1982	64.2 1980-1982	18.6	66.9 1990-1992	74.4 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	24.1 1980-1982	32.6 1980-1982	-47.3	35.5 1990-1992	25.8 1990-1992

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African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Christian Co.

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	414	106.2	1,048	104.0
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	212	51.2	111	10.6
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	36	8.7	19	1.8

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	3,382	62.8	6,316	55.8
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	1,367	64.5	2,070	46.6
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	1,112	20.7	536	4.7
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	165	13.9	198	6.4

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	3,477	91.5	7,155	91.5
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	451	15.6	1,411	16.3
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	8,070	71.4	29,172	77.1

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	2,631	100.0	6,577	100.0
Married Couple Families	1,400	53.2	5,585	84.9
Single Mother Families	1,143	43.4	794	12.1
Single Father Families	88	3.3	198	3.0
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	930	100.0	883	100.0
Married Couple Families	181	19.5	480	54.4
Single Mother Families	727	78.2	320	36.2
Single Father Families	22	2.4	83	9.4

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

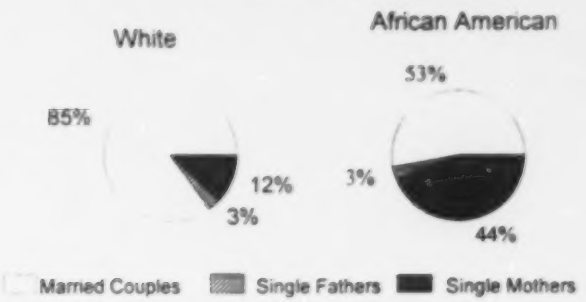
Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

African American Children in Christian Co.

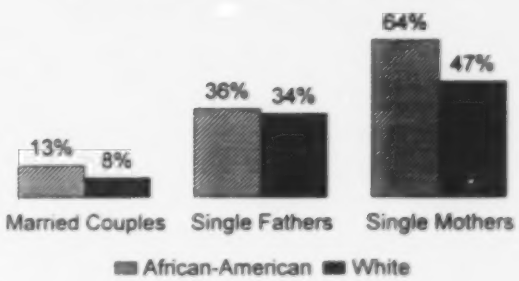
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	16,929	49,465
Population Under 18	5,548 32.8%	11,565 23.4%
Children in Poverty	2,513 45.1%	1,935 16.8%
Median Family Income	$16,725	$26,316
Families with Children	2,631	6,577

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate (WORSE 0 BETTER)	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	47.8 1979	20.6 1979	5.6	45.1 1989	16.8 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	34.0 1980	11.3 1980	-10.6	37.6 1990	11.9 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	21.1 1980-1982	14.7 1980-1982	70.6	6.2 1990-1992	7.8 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	35.8 1980-1982	52.2 1980-1982	70.1	60.9 1990-1992	71.8 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	52.9 1980-1982	27.0 1980-1982	23.1	40.7 1990-1992	16.6 1990-1992

African American White

African American Children in Barren River

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	228	68.0	2,806	59.0
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	152	66.7	502	17.9
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	21	9.2	165	5.9

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	2,442	62.3	31,197	63.1
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	679	55.5	8,666	56.4
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	884	22.6	4,468	9.0
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	160	17.4	1,078	8.2

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	2,896	91.5	34,944	91.3
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	602	35.9	7,672	33.3
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	5,393	56.3	95,183	61.3

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	2,205	100.0	29,328	100.0
Married Couple Families	986	44.7	23,866	81.4
Single Mother Families	1,057	47.9	4,378	14.9
Single Father Families	162	7.3	1,084	3.7
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	863	100.0	5,702	100.0
Married Couple Families	211	24.4	3,459	60.7
Single Mother Families	618	71.6	1,943	34.1
Single Father Families	34	3.9	300	5.3

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

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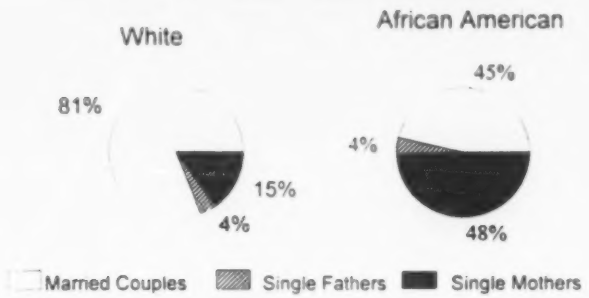
African American Children in Barren River

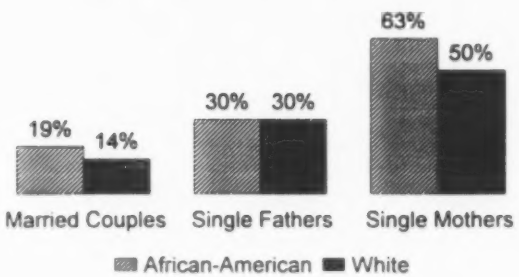
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	13,711	206,690
Population Under 18	4,242 30.9%	51,368 24.9%
Children in Poverty	1,921 46.2%	11,877 23.4%
Median Family Income	$15,681	$24,952
Families with Children	2,205	29,328

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	45.4 1979	19.7 1979	-1.8	46.2 1989	23.4 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	35.3 1980	10.9 1980	-25.2	44.2 1990	14.8 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	15.1 1980-1982	10.7 1980-1982	25.8	11.2 1990-1992	6.5 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	45.0 1980-1982	56.8 1980-1982	28.7	57.9 1990-1992	78.3 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	36.5 1980-1982	23.5 1980-1982	3.3	35.3 1990-1992	21.4 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Bluegrass

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	838	66.0	7,718	56.6
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	616	73.5	1,617	21.0
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	103	12.3	334	4.3

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	8,643	66.0	78,061	63.8
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	2,362	55.4	23,340	57.6
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	3,010	23.0	9,510	7.8
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	480	13.7	2,745	7.9

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	9,668	92.0	85,353	92.3
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	2,365	38.3	30,530	44.4
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	21,949	63.4	297,109	72.9

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	7,461	100.0	73,310	100.0
Married Couple Families	3,067	41.1	58,094	79.2
Single Mother Families	3,994	53.5	12,593	17.2
Single Father Families	400	5.4	2,623	3.6
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	2,904	100.0	11,292	100.0
Married Couple Families	350	12.1	5,908	52.3
Single Mother Families	2,448	84.3	4,826	42.7
Single Father Families	106	3.7	558	4.9

Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

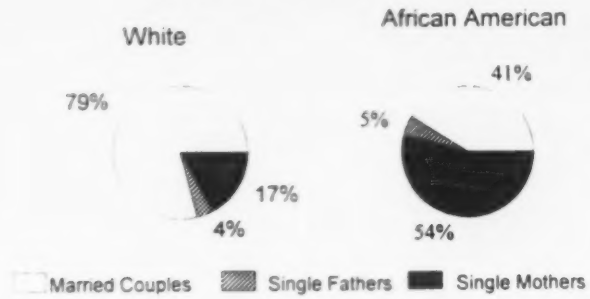
Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

African American Children in Bluegrass

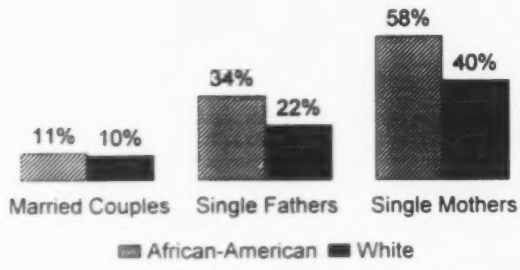
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	48,860	534,276
Population Under 18	14,318 29.3%	126,580 23.7%
Children in Poverty	6,136 43.8%	23,032 18.3%
Median Family Income	$19,247	$31,558
Families with Children	7,461	73,310

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	39.7 1979	17.5 1979	-10.3	43.8 1989	18.3 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	41.4 1980	12.8 1980	-20.5	49.9 1990	16.4 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	15.9 1980-1982	11.7 1980-1982	11.9	14.0 1990-1992	7.3 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	56.7 1980-1982	73.9 1980-1982	1.6	57.6 1990-1992	78.4 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	44.3 1980-1982	20.0 1980-1982	7.0	41.2 1990-1992	17.3 1990-1992

African American White

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Kentucky Youth Advocates
Kentucky Kids Count 502-895-8167

African American Children in Kentucky

1992 VITAL STATISTICS	AFRICAN AMERICAN NUMBER	AFRICAN AMERICAN RATE	WHITE NUMBER	WHITE RATE
Births (rate per 1,000 women,15-44 yrs.)	5,172	78.7	48,009	60.6
Births to Unmarried Women (percent of total births)	3,653	70.6	10,411	21.7
Births to Mothers Under 18 (percent of total births)	637	12.3	2,652	5.5

1990 CENSUS EMPLOYMENT DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children in Households with Mother in Labor Force	49,163	64.3	482,918	58.0
Children Under 6 Years in Households with Mother in Labor Force	14,092	55.5	138,727	52.1
Children in Households with No Parent in Labor Force	18,086	23.7	88,157	10.6
Youth (16-19 years) Unemployment	2,693	13.3	18,642	9.0

1990 CENSUS EDUCATIONAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children (5-17 years) Enrolled in School	56,106	92.9	589,189	92.3
College Enrollment (18-24 years)	8,513	26.1	104,703	29.2
High School Graduates (Adults 18 years and over)	113,799	63.4	1,676,024	66.3

1990 CENSUS FAMILY DATA	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Families with Children Under 18	41,716	100.0	485,963	100.0
Married Couple Families	17,297	41.5	387,322	79.7
Single Mother Families	22,278	53.4	80,540	16.6
Single Father Families	2,141	5.1	18,101	3.7
Families with Children Under 18 in Poverty	17,048	100.0	96,552	100.0
Married Couple Families	2,516	14.8	54,254	56.2
Single Mother Families	13,880	81.4	37,290	38.6
Single Father Families	652	3.8	5,008	5.2

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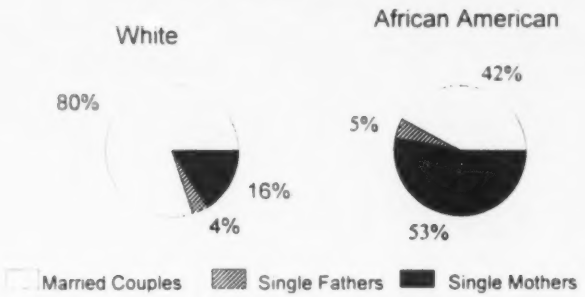
African American Children in Kentucky

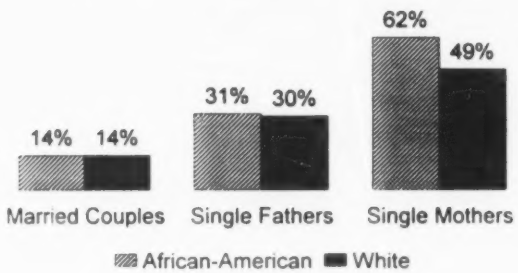
1990 CENSUS DATA

	African American	White
Total Population	262,907	3,391,832
Population Under 18	82,955 31.6%	861,460 25.4%
Children in Poverty	38,193 47.0%	193,614 22.7%
Median Family Income	$17,520	$27,636
Families with Children	41,716	485,963

All Families with Children



Poor Families with Children



INDICATOR TRENDS

Indicators	Base Data African Am.	Base Data White	Percent of Change in Rate WORSE 0 BETTER	Recent Data African Am.	Recent Data White
Percent Children in Poverty	41.0 1979	20.3 1979	-14.6	47.0 1989	22.7 1989
Percent Children in Single Parent Families	40.5 1980	12.0 1980	-18.8	48.1 1990	16.0 1990
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths < 1 yr per 1,000 live births)	20.1 1980-1982	11.6 1980-1982	26.9	14.7 1990-1992	8.0 1990-1992
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	56.0 1980-1982	72.1 1980-1982	15.2	64.5 1990-1992	79.8 1990-1992
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females 12-17 yrs.)	42.8 1980-1982	22.8 1980-1982	-11.0	47.5 1990-1992	19.2 1990-1992

African American White

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